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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,892—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1892.

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17-12	9-14	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-12	9-14
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29-4	15-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	29-4	15-10
26-4	14-2		26-4	14-2
44-12	23-6	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	44-12	23-6

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THE OUTWARD MAIL STEAMER "HIMALAYA" is EXPECTED to ARRIVE in BOMBAY at 9 A.M., on SATURDAY, the 5th, and in that case will proceed to the VICTORIA DOCK, where Passengers and Baggage will be landed. Should the Vessel arrive later the landing will take place at the Apollo Bunder.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	12th "
B.L. HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	808	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
† ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th "
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st "
				1893.
†* ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	21st "
B.L. PEKIN	3908	750		28th "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

16th Nov.	14th Dec.
30th Nov.	28th Dec.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 31, 1892.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA,
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
17th Nov., 15th Dec., and 12th Jan. 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct., 22, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	500	8th Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For farther Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 1, 1892.

CITY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	2612	15th Nov.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Amidships Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to
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Agents.
Bombay, 31st Oct, 1892.

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

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LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET,
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FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 5th November, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 6th November, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on 10th November, at 1 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1892. Agents.

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta On or about
A STEAMER	2,000	10th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th October, 1892. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

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Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	15th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

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(Sd.) H. GERRAD.

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CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
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PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16, Box Seats, Rs. 4, Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3, Pit Stalls, Rs. 2, Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.

AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1893, estimated at 13,000 cases.

Tenders (which must be on the Company's form to be obtained from the Undersigned) sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd November, 1892.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTE.—A NEWSPAPER or a MAGAZINE AFTER IT IS READ is of no USE to SUBSCRIBERS. Bombay Residents are requested to note that any of the following Newspapers, Magazines or Reviews can be SUPPLIED at HALF PRICE on arrival of the English Mail, returnable to the Library after a week.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, AND REVIEWS.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS:—

CATHOLIC:—
Catholic Times.
Tablet.
Weekly Register.

COMMERCIAL:—
Fair-Play.

ENGINEERING:—
Engineer.
Engineering.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE:—
Dublin Weekly Freeman.
Home News.
Overland Mail.

HUMOROUS:—
Tit-Bits.

SCIENTIFIC:—
Athenæum.
Scientific American.
Scientific American Supplement.
English Mechanic and World of Science.

ILLUSTRATED:—
Graphic.
Illustrated London News.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic.

MEDICAL:—
New York Medical Journal.
British Medical Journal.
Lancet.

POLITICS:—
Mail (Tri-weekly.)
Pall Mall Budget.
Public Opinion.
Saturday Review.
St. James's Budget.
Weekly London Times.

SATIRICAL:—
Funny Folks.
London Figaro.
Punch.

SOCIETY:—
Truth.
Vanity Fair.
World.

SPORTING:—
Field.

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

CATHOLIC:—
Catholic Fireside.
Catholic Missions
Catholic World.
Lamp.
Merry England.
Month.

FASHIONS:—
Young Ladies' Journal.

ILLUSTRATED:—
Cassell's Family Magazine.
Harper's Monthly Magazine.
Leisure Hour.

TEXTILE:—
Textile Journal of Fabrics.
Textile Manufacturer.

MEDICAL:—
Birmingham Medical Journal.
Dublin Medical Journal.
Edinburgh Medical Journal.
Practitioner.

ENGINEERING:—
Marine Engineer.

MISCELLANEOUS:—
Chamber's Journal.
Cornhill Magazine.
Family Herald.
Longman's Magazine.
MacMillan's Magazine.

REVIEWS:—
Contemporary Review.
Fortnightly Review.
National Review.
Nineteenth Century.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Subscribed Capital 10 lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL...............	Rs.	6,30,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED	„	3,70,000
RESERVES AND REST.........	„	5,55,867

A BRANCH of this BANK will be OPENED in Esplanade Road, on the premises recently vacated by Messrs. BOLTON and COMPANY, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M.

Mr. F. D. Stranack, late of the Bank of Bombay, has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Branch.

By order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Madras, 15th October, 1892.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s LOVELY TEAS, at Re. 1 per lb. Delicious Ceylon, Matchless Indian (Kangra), Imperial Family Mixture and Orange Pekoe assorted.—Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REPAIRED Ice Machines, Telescopes, Binocles, Barometers, Thermometers, Mechanical Works and Toys, and Compasses, Theodolites and Surveying Instruments.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a young man with business knowledge. Could accompany any Gentleman on tour through any part of the world. Apply by letter to "V., care of this Paper.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, COMPOUNDERS and APPRENTICES for Gujrat Districts. Salaries handsome. Apply personally AMARCHAND P. PADMAR, The Indian and F. Agency Co., No. 97, Tamba Kanta, Pydownee.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

THE PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL for Girls will be OPENED on January the 9th, 1893. Pupils are prepared for Matriculation. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Panchgani High School, for applications for Boarders and for particulars. Little boys under 7 years are received.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

HOPALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vuccino, also First Class Photographs Printed and Colored. Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vuccino, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—Mr. J. X. PINTO, Proprietor of PINTO'S HOTEL, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that his well-known and most central Hotel is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Terms Moderate.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

REDUCED PRICES.—Bacon on Cut, As. 12 per lb.; Double Gloster Cheese on Cut, As 12 per lb.; Best Hams, as supplied to several Hotels, Clubs, and Messes. Freshness and Quality Guaranteed. Only As. 12 per lb.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN.—Gent.'s White Silk Hemstitched Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Full Size, Cash or V. P. P., Rs. 15-8 a dozen.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..................Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

ESTATE OF GENERAL THOMAS STOCK, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to the above estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be, to us as Attorneys to Mr. JAMES GREENWOOD, the administrator to the estate in Bombay at our office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the estate will be remitted to the Executrix in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 13th Day of October, 1892.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON, & BOWEN,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between Messrs. COWASJI EDULJI PATELL, JEHANGIR PESTONJI AYEM, and myself, the Undersigned, who as Proprietors of the BAPTY BROTHERS FLOUR MILL, lately carried on business at Falkland Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, under the Name, Style, and Firm of PATELL SETT and Co., was on the 1st day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Mr. Cowasji Edulji Patell.

KAVASJI MERWANJI SETT.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1892.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned, at No. 313, Kalbadevi Road, up to 1 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of RATIONS, CLOTHING, &c., for the inmates of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, for a period of three years, from 1st January, 1893.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required articles seen on personal application to the undersigned, and copies of Tenders can be had between the hours of 7 and 10 A.M. every day, except Sundays, on payment of a fee of 1 Re.

The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
NARAYAN PANDURANG,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.

Bombay, 24th October, 1892.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent up to the 24th November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of 40,000 TEAK SLEEPERS required during 1893, of which not less than one-half must be delivered during the first six months.

Tenderer's schedule and specification with any further information required can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Dharwar, or the Resident Engineer, Bangalore.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent, S. M. R., at Dharwar, in sealed covers, which should be superscribed, "Tenders for Teak Sleepers."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. R.

Dharwar, 26th October, 1892.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs.	6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.........	Rs.	5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED	Rs.	3,70,000
Total Security......	Rs.	15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months.
4½ Do. do. for 9 months.
4 Do. do. for 6 months.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.
} Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

A. P. CORTEZ AND CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
24, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay,

UNDERTAKE to EXECUTE such as Chalk Drawing and Printing Cheques, Share Certificate, Receipt Bills, Bill Forms, Mill Labels in Gold or in Colours, Maps and Plans, Diagram, &c. Specimen on view.

Photo enlarged and Printed in Oil or Water Colours or in Crayon. House decorated by an experienced Artist. The establishment is under the management of an experienced Austrian Lithographer.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

III.
Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—
. . . I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.,

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.

G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.

THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.

They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., [illegible] LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London

MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED

FOR the BHOPAL STATE FACTORY, the following hands:—Applications with Testimonials stating terms. Wanted not later than the 20th November. Date of joining given against each post. None need apply who has not good experience and possess good testimonials.

HANDS REQUIRED.

No.	Post or Capacity.	Estimated wages in State coin.	Latest date of joining.
I.	Office Head Clerk and Accountant...........	55—65	At once.
II.	One good experienced Mechanic to take charge and work a Duncan Stewart's Hydraulic Cotton Press...........	50—75	1st Dec., 1892.
III.	One Valver to take charge of one set of Valves of the above Press...........	15—20	„
IV.	One Foreman Lasher to superintend and teach the local laborer to lash the Cotton bales with Hoop Iron	15—20	„
V.	Two experienced Gin Fitters to take charge of 48 Macarthie's fine bearing Gins by Messrs. Platt Brothers, and to superintend the working of the under Gin Fitters locally kept ...	20—40 each.	
VI.	One Engine Driver to take charge and drive one compound condencing double cylinder Gin Engine, of 75 Indicative Horse Power. Working Gin by means of Rope Gearing...........	30—40	

Note.—The applicants excepting No. 1 when applying and sending in copies of their testimonials should also state terms. First—if the Factory is worked for years from one year's end to another, and second—if only worked for the Cotton Seasons, i.e., for 6 or 7 months every year, i.e., from December to July of each year.

All applications to be decided by A. S. up to the 20th November, 1892, the latest.

SUPERINTENDENT,
State Factories.

Bhopal, 28th October 1892.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund................................	$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

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J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........	£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

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When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
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AND EAST STREET, POONA.
FOR PRINTING ON SILVER.

	Unmounted. Rs. a.	Mounted. Rs. a.		Unmounted. Rs. a.	Mounted. Rs. a.
C. D' Visite...	0 3	0 4	10 by 8	0 8	0 10
Cabinet.........	0 4	0 6	12 by 10......	1 0	1 4
½ by 6½	0 6	0 8	15 by 12......	1 8	1 12

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

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Agents.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

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THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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Secretary.

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
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TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

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AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to
A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુ૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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DARK-MAROON Cloth, at Re. 1 8 per yard.
DARK-BLUE Cloth, at „ 1 8 „

Apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
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Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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Per Annum.........	Rs. 12	Per Annum.........	Rs. 15
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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

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Half-yearly...................................... „ 6
Quarterly.. „ 3

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9½pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9½pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	200 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	80
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1085
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	262
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	42
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	18
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	830
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18½pr. ct.	980 205
Apollo	75	2,200	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 35	950
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	520 137½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515 525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	515 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	96½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	497½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	285
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	622½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	126½xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,015 dw

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	502½xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	84
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	[illegible]	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	685
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	450
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	745xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5.	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	...	405
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	880
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,142½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,570
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,925
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650 w.d
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,365
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	410
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	532½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Share	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-11
China Leaf	„	25 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	25-0 „
Do. do. new	„	24-12 „
Australia do.	„	25-9
Bombay do.	„	25-7
English Sovereigns	„	15-13
Do. Drazors	„	15-12-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-7
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-10
Carolus Dollars	„	235 Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	223 „
Five-Francs	„	219 „

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Loodiana (s), from Calcutta; Chiltern (s), Aden; and Waverley (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sutlej (s), for China, &c.; Ramore Head (s), Antwerp; and Kangra (s), for Calcutta.

POLO.—There will be polo, to-day, at 5 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Drachenfels left the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The barque William Manson entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Persia left the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Sutlej yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 5th instant.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—There will be an eclipse of the moon to-night, when large masses of Hindus are expected to bathe on the Kennedy Sea Face.

ATTACKED BY APOPLEXY.—Keshow Gopal, a Hindu mendicant, aged 16, fell down in a fit at Government Gate Road, on Wednesday, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

DADAR YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL CLUB.—The members of the above Club hold their first annual social gathering at the bungalow, in the Dadar Vaccination compound, at 8-30 p.m., to-morrow.

THEFT.—Mr. Anderson Clark, living at Bellasis Road, has reported to the police the loss of a Kashmere coat, of the value of about Rs. 10, and a bunch of keys on a horn tablet with his name engraved thereon, from his house on the night of the 30th ultimo.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Mr. H. J. Rustomjee of Karachi has forwarded, through his agent in London, selections of vocal and pianoforte music as a present to the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution. The pieces were selected by Miss Carpenter, the music-mistress, at the Institution.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Antaji Hari, officiating Kulkarni of the village of Sirur, taluka Sirur, in the Poona Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct and neglect of duty, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

FREAK OF A LUNATIC.—One Yellapa Lingu, a Kamati municipal muccadum, thirty years of age, who has been demented for the last fortnight, stabbed himself in the stomach in three places on Wednesday, in Kamatipura 6th Lane. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained. The injuries are not of a serious nature.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindu workman, aged 16, named Shunker Khundoo, employed in the Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Mill, Elphinstone Bunder, while engaged working about the mill, yesterday, slipped and fell, sustaining injuries to his face and his head. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to, after which he was sent home.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Hindu woman, named Raibai, aged 25, living in a house at Kalian Street, was found lying dead in her room. The body was removed to the Sonapur burning-ground, but before it could be cremated the police made enquiries, and ascertained that she had been ailing for a long time previous to her death. On the matter being brought to the notice of the Coroner, he ordered the body to be disposed of.

REPORTED THEFT.—Miss Soonabai, sister of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, residing at 49, Nepean Sea Road, has reported the theft of a gold safety pin, set with three pearls and two rubies, valued at Rs. 100. Complainant states that she placed the jewel on a conob, about fourteen days ago, and has missed it since. An ayah, lately in the service of Miss Soonabai, is suspected of having purloined the pin.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March	The Comic Times	Barker.
Overture	Le Serment	Auber.
Valse	Reverie	Waldteufel.
Song	The Star of Bethlehem	Adams.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Galop	Pomona	Leutner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT FROM A DWELLING.—Praburam Myachund, a servant in the employ of the Victoria Theatrical Company, Grant Road, residing at Arab Gully, reports the theft of two boxes, containing a gold kurra, wearing apparel, and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 64-10 some time between the hours of 7 p.m. and 1 a.m. last night. During his absence from home some one entered his apartment by means of a duplicate key. On enquiry by the police one of the boxes was discovered in an empty room of the same chawl, and property valued at Rs. 10-12-0 was recovered. The second box has not yet been recovered.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Constable Good charged Abdoola Hoosein Ally before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, with selling liquor without a license from the Collector of Customs. Constable Good having received information to the effect that the accused was selling liquor at his house at Nagdevie Street, gave some marked coins to a policeman in plain clothes, and instructed him to purchase liquor from the accused. The sepoy accordingly went to the accused's house and purchased a bottle of liquor from him. In the meantime the Constable came up, and on searching the accused, found the marked coins in his pocket. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

THE SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN TROUBLES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case and cross-case of Mr. Piper and Mr. Neill came on before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Neill informed his Worship that he would be satisfied if Mr. Piper offered him an apology for using force towards him, and on his doing so he would withdraw the charge. The Magistrate informed Mr. Piper that on the evidence before the Court, he was not justified in using violence that he did towards Mr. Neill, as neither Mr Piper's person or property was in danger, and Mr. Neill had the right to be on the premises. Mr. Piper then said that he was sorry that he had used the violence he did, and with this Mr. Neill was satisfied. Mr. Neill was, therefore, discharged, and the case against Mr. Piper was withdrawn.

HONOUR TO MR. A. R. WEBB.—At a dinner given by the members of the Anjumane-Taide-Musulmanan-e-Jadid at the bungalow of Mr. Hajee Cassum, at Grant Road, on Wednesday evening, in honour of Mr. Alxander Rusell Webb, late Consul-General at Manilla, the following characteristic address was presented to him:—"Sir,—We, the members of the *Anjumane-Taide-Musulmanan-e-Jadid* of Bombay, beg to welcome you to our city as our brother in Islam, and congratulate you as the first American gentleman to embrace the Musulman faith. It is, indeed, a high honour for you to be a pioneer in the propagation of Islam in the United States of America, and we beg to assure you that we fully sympathise with the object you have in view of establishing a Mahomedan Mission at New York or Chicago. The fact that you have voluntarily sustained a serious loss by resigning your honourable and lucrative post of Consul-General at Manilla conclusivly proves the deep interest you take for establishing a Mission on the American Continent, and we are fully satisfied that the said work in your hands will bear good fruits. Ever since you first commenced correspondence with Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur of our city, your name has been before the Musulman public of this city: and as an humble token of the deep regard we entertain towards you, and the high estimate in which we hold you, we beg on this occasion to present to you this address, conveying our sincere prayers for your success in the good work you will be shortly undertaking in the United States of America, and we feel sure the Almighty and Merciful Lord of all the worlds, will grant you health, strength, and guidance to enable you to fearlessly discharge the responsible but blessed duties above referred to." Mr. Webb, in thanking the meeting, spoke of the purity and excellence of the Mahomedan religion, expressing a confident hope of gaining over to Islamism a large number of converts in America.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN and the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

PURCHASING SOLDIERS' CLOTHES.

IMPERATRIX VS. KANDALIKA APPAJEE.

THIS was a review of the proceedings in the case of Mr. B. M. Kharkar, First-class Magistrate at Sattara, who, in July last, convicted the accused of purchasing four white coats and one trouser from two soldiers stationed at Sattara, Act 7 of 1867; and sentenced him to pay a fine of three rupees and treble the value of any of the articles purchased, namely Rs. 2-4. The fine and value were paid by the accused. The complainant in the case, Sergeant C. Bell, detachment 2nd Royal Lancaster, received information that two soldiers belonging to his Regiment sold the clothes, in all of the value of Rs. 9 12, to the accused for one rupee. The soldiers, who sold the articles, were examined as witnesses, and stated that they did sell them to the accused. The latter pleaded ignorance of the law, and begged to be excused. The Magistrate convicted and fined him as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, saw no reason to interfere and ordered the record and proceedings to be returned.

A FORGED RECEIPT-BOOK.

IMPERATRIX VS. RASU MESU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Nassick, who, in September last, convicted the accused of fraudulently using as genuine a receipt-book which he knew to be a forged document, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused brought a suit against his brother Dagdu in respect of a field which he claimed to be his alone, while Dagdu claimed to be an equal sharer with him. The accused produced as evidence the Government assessment receipt book. In this book it was found by the mamlutdar that seven erasures had been made in respect of the name of the person who paid the assessment. The name of the payer was entered in the day book and ledger as well as in the ryots, receipt book, and a reference to these showed that in four cases the name erased was that of Dagdu and in the remaining two cases it was that of Dhondi, the elder brother of the parties, who stated that Dagdu was an equal sharer with the accused in the land in dispute. It was clear that the object of the erasures was to conceal the fact that Dagdu had paid the assessment on several occasions, and the only person who in the litigation could benefit by this concealment was the accused. There was no doubt, therefore, in the mind of the Sessions Judge, that he either made the erasures himself or else that they were made in his interest and with his knowledge. Concurring with both the assesors, the Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the accused as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

DISAPPEARANCE OF EVIDENCE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. PADU RAGHO SASHA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, in September last, convicted the accused of causing the disappearance of evidence of an offence in order to screen the offender, the offence in question being one punishable with death; and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. It appeared that the accused was committed for trial on a charge of the murdur of one Hathi Jahver, jointly with Bandu Luxmon. Before calling on the accused to plead, the court, on the motion of the Public Posecutor, added as against him a charge of causing the disappearance of evidence. The body of the deceased was found in the village tank at Birvadi with two wounds, one on the neck the other on the temple, either of which must have been fatal. The deceased was a money-lender's peon and had set up for himself as a money-lender, and had opened a course of litigation against the accused. The accused followed the deceased separately as he went on the road to Sarlamba, and he was alleged to have been cut down with a hatchet by Bendu, after which Pandu joined him. Padu and Bendu carried the body to the tank where it was found. After the Public Prosecutor had summed up, the jury stopped the case as against Bendu, and he was accordingly acquitted and discharged. Padu was also acquitted of the charge of murder; and the charge of causing ths disappearance of evidence was then considered. The Sessions Judge held that the accused, by submerging the corpse, caused the evidence of the murder to disappear for more than a week, during which it remained under water. The umbrella and spear of the deceased were also broken up and hidden away. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury, found Padu guilty and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

BIJAPUR NATIVE PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

THE dull monotony of Bijapur life, writes a correspondent, was disturbed by a dramatic performance of the Native Club the other evening. The Club has been coming into prominence since the advent of our popular Judge, Mr. Inamdar. The initiative began in the English Club and our Judge and Rai Bahadur Deshpande set on foot a similar idea, to which was given a practical shape by Mr. Nagpurkar, our native doctor. The main feature of the performance was that it was represented by a body of actors, the majority of whom consisted of Government servants and persons of independent professions. The performance was given on Saturday last, and was marvellously successful. The English community of Bijapur was represented, and the interest they took was evinced by their timely presence in spite of the heavy rainfall. Mr. Rand, as well as Mr. and Mrs. George, Dr. Wilkins, Mr. Topham, and Mr. and Mrs. Cursetji and children graced the theatre by their presence. Almost the whole of the educated portion of the native community had also been invited, and the theatre was crowded with both ladies and gentlemen.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Alexander, H N
Allen, D.
Aston, H F
Bowen, R
Barboza, A
Bulkley, Mrs
Baheram Jung
Bradley, W A
Baudesson, O S
Bray, J
Baulch, F
Broomfield, A
Behrmaun, A H
Brokott, A G, Miss
Cory, Miss
Charlie, M C
Courtney, G E
Cozenune, L
Collins, J O
Coningham, G H
David, A C
D'Silva, J
Downing, J S, Capt
Devare, Miss
Degby, W
Deussen, Proof
Deck, A R, Lt
Eddis, A S
Faulker
Fabian, Geo
Gentne, S
Goldenburg, J
Ghertner, L
Goldberg, M
Helle, R
Hune, F
Hodgson, C E
Horloger, H
Hancock, A
Hasanally Saib
Hogarth, W F
Haydon, W H, Col
Heller, M
Hellyard, Mrs
Jeffries, W F
Jackson, C J
Jones, B, Miss
Kelly, E H, Dr
Koch, G
Karoadi Ananthais
Kethwell, E A, Capt
Lascelli
Lane, G
Leith, J
Lemaitre, A
Mann, W
Macdonald, W J
Mayo, S
Marienbark, J
Murray, E B
Mahomed Bakho
Munchershaw, N R Ranina
Moritz, L
Morris, B
Moore, W J
Nazareth, L J
Nolan, A H, Mrs
Nocht, E
Owen, W S
Pestis and Pelekanos
Papes, C E
Pukett, G A
Pitts, S, Mrs
Pereira, Miss
Priestley
Peterson, C
P Jevala Prasad
Powis, Miss
Rinket, F
Ray, H
Russell, A J
Rossell, C H
Rese, H
Richter, A
Richarde, E, Mrs
Richardson, C W G
Sharplin, A C
Stewart, C H
Shanaanandoo Sharma
Stageman, E A, Miss
Sauthgate, P
Shiva Gopal
Shvarts, M
Stevens, W T
Stoddard, W A
Szechenyi, A Caunt
Stephenson, I
Soltan, Dr
Schofield, Miss
Sandford, J R
Smith, A
Stuart, W P, Genl
Sendair, W J
Townsend, E S
Taylor, E B, Mrs
Truemoyne, S
Thornton, F J
Van Tassell, V, Miss
Vukers, W
Williamson, A, Mrs
Whealley, H S, Major
Wood, Mrs
Walemohomed
Watchmaster, A Count
Welch, E C
Walker, N A
Willard, F, Sergt-Major
Zahur Mahomed

IN New York, as well as in London, a tendency is noticed to convert big theatres into music-halls—or "variety theatres" as it is the fashion to call them. The Casino, after an honourable career as the home of comic opera, is now to become a theatre of this class, giving spectacular ballets, and miscellaneous entertainments after the fashion of the London Empire and Alhambra. There are said to be in New York thirteen out of the twenty-eight playhouses open which are given up to "varieties more or less disguised." In the United States as in England, the smoking and drinking question raises much discussion. Some managers have, it is said, contrived to evade the excise laws and the insurance inspectors by providing what are called "roof gardens" where drinks are supplied upon the technical ground that a roof is outside of a building, whereas the law only prohibits the sale of liquors inside. The question now is whether this technicality will cover the case of the Casino.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Imberhorne, 1,977 tons, Captain A Hanson, will sail to-morrow for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE schooner Goolianer, 90 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Damaun, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Eastern Telegraph Co's s s Chiltern, 832 tons, Captain L W Starkey, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Aden, with the telegraph cables.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain J T Lewis, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain G F Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain E Hailey, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo and Capt J McDougall as a cabin passenger.

THE s s Ramore Head, 2,913 tons, Captain McCalmont, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W Richardson and Mr W E Skinner.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,468 tons, Captain G Jacobs, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd Mere Marsedes Inges Sister Theresa Marse, Revd and Mrs Schewkel, Revd and Mrs Walz, Miss Watson, Mrs Bannerman, Mr and Mrs H A Wary, Revd Gerone Varen, Revd Michael and 20 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.H. Bolckow	639	Hardcastle	C	B & P S N Co
„ R. Head	2913	McCalmont	E	J Heyn
„ Neera	...	...	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Mahanadi	...	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
„ La Sayne	1157	Blanc	O	A Simeon
„ Riversdale	1311	Peck	Q	W & A Graham&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri .... Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S.Cy.ofDundee	2612	Halley	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham &Co
„ R.Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Branchi
„ Valetta	2781	Briscoe	5	P & O Co
„ Sutlej	2103	Worcester	6	P & O Co
„ Elektra	1996	Mariani	8	A L S N Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Loodiana (s)	Vithers	Calcutta, Oct 18.
	Chiltern (s)	Starkey	Aden.
	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	China, &c.
	Ramore Head (s)	McCalmont	Antwerp.
	Kangra (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Imberhorne, Hanson, for Calcutta.
Steamer Lawada, Whitehead, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Byculla, Lewis, for Rangoon, &c.
„ City of Dundee, Halley, for Karachi.
Schooner Goolianer, Nacoda, for Damaun.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Camorta for coast and Calcutta.
„ Hispania for Marseiles and Liverpool,
„ Swordsman for Zanzibar, &c.
Barque William Manson for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 30 Wilhelm Tell s ..... Crane .... Rio Janeiro, Aug 18.

DEPARTURES.

October 30—Steamers Pentakota, Patna, and White Cross; and ship Elbe and barque Highland Forest.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Netherbey Hall s—7 cases dry colour, A Abdoolhoosein.
City of Dundee s—5 cases anniline dye, V Tulsidas.

FROM LONDON.

Valetta s—4 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.
Thames s—8 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Sutlej s—2 cases books, S L Norman and Co; 10 cases sulphate of quinine, S A S Dawood; 8 cases toys glassware, &c, Rogers and Co; 9 cases musical, instruments, S Ross and Co; 7 cases printing paper, "Times of India"; 1 case books, D B Taraporewalla Sons and Co; 8 cases books, R Atmaram Sagoon; 3 cases books, Bombay Circulating Library; 3 bales printing paper, C A Rahim Brothers; 6 cases biscuits, T Akberally; 25 bottles quick-silver, E Allybhoy; 3 cases photo materials, Damoder M Dukie; 2 cases books &c, Bombay Tract and Book Society; 21 packages provisions, W B Green and Co; 11 packages books and printing paper, Gopal Narayen and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Valetta s—1 hogshead brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Aston Hall s—12 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—6 cases soap, T Akberally; 9 cases glassware, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Oronsay s—1 hogshead brandy, Cowasjee Pestonjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—7 packages medicine and glassware, D S Kemp and Co; 3 cases toys, D Ruttonsey.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Thames s—103 cases anniline dye, G Mooljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dundee s—738 cwts bones, E Peerdina.
Hispania s—20 bales wool, T Chimondas.

FOR LONDON.

Valletta s—1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co; 25 cwts deer horns, J Remtoola; 6 cwts fishmaws, M Rahim and Co; 18 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 6 cwts fishmaws, M M Ludha Khutaw.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Riversdale s—7,032 cwts rapeseed and 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 650 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—11,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—250 tons old iron, Bhaisett and Co; 150 tons old iron, R Tyebjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—3,838 cwts teelseed, 33,000 cwts wheat, 1,304 cwts rapeseed, 3,210 cwts castorseed and 1,299 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONG KONG.

Elektra s—150 bales twists, S E Sassoon; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Java s—47 cwts sharkfins and 10 cwts fishmaws, R Fazel; 350 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 92 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 25 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Elektra s—95 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 43 bales twist, Tata and Co; 105 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 50 bales twist, T Mooljee; 50 bales twist, T Mooljee Sons and Co; 133 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 250 bales twist, F Pestonjee.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 29th October, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total. Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	2,11,516	3,53,373	5,826	5,70,715
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	7,11,468

Decrease .... Rs. 1,40,753.

THE price of paddy both in Rangoon and Upper Burma has generally declined owing probably to the excellent prospects in Lower Burma and the fairly favourable condition of crops in the greater part of Upper Burma. Some decline has too, no doubt, been caused by the early wet-weather and hill paddy coming into the market. The Deputy Commissioner, Ye-u, attributed the very large fall in the price of paddy to this cause, but the decline was so great as to be almost incredible, and he has been asked to verify the figures. The price of rice is generally lower in sympathy with paddy.

Holloway's Pills.—Impurities of the Blood.—To ensure health it is absolutely necessary that the fluids and solids of the human body should be kept free from those impurities which are continually getting admission into the system by erroneous living, unwholesome atmosphere, or disordered stomach. The only safe and certain way to expel all impurities is to take HOLLOWAY'S Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, and at the same time removing any irregularities which their presence may have already produced in any organ. HOLLOWAY'S Pills expel all humours which taint or impoverish the blood, which they purify and invigorate, and give general tone. They are applicable to all alike—young or old, robust or delicate.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(Week ending October 28.)

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jabalpur	56	41	Nasik	29	75
Raver	31	55	Deolalee	33	52
Nimbora	42	13	Ghoti	68	68
Bhadli	35	60	Nargaon	40	73
Jalgaon	36	8	Warrengaon	45	80
Sirsoli	35	82	Hoodgi	31	13
Mhasawad	46	14	Mohol	30	77
Maheji	50	4	Madha	41	29
Pachora	45	45	Barsi Road	38	80
Kasgaon	50	61	Keim	41	...
Naidongri	39	92	Jehur	31	39
Challisgaon	40	94	Pomulwari	31	76
Nandgaon	36	3	Dexal	27	51
Munmad	34	97	Lanowli	182	87
Lassalgaon	36	69	Dhond	33	46
Kerwadi	26	24	Talegaon	45	36

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF NOVEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·912	Calm	1	84·1	62·6	51	...	...	...
Agra	29·940	N W	3	88·6	64·6	61	...	...	...
Cawnpore	...								
Allahabad	29·887	Calm	2	88·0	66·9	72	0 02	0·30	+0·30
Jhansi	29·918	S W	2	87·4	65·7	68	...	...	−0·02
Jacobabad	29·925	N	3	90·0	53·0	31	...	..	..
Karachi	29·940	N E	11	89·0	59·0	62	..	..	..
Jeypore	29·907	E	3	89·1	63·6	44	...	0·02	−0·48
Ajmere	29·961	Calm	2	87·7	55·7	58	...	...	...
Deesa	29·916	N N W	6	90·2	54·9	52	..	...	...
Bhuj	29·913	W N W	7	88·4	61·9	60	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·919	W S W	5	88·9	59·9	56	...	...	...
Veraval	29·933	N E	8	84·1	65·8	69	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·948	Calm	5	84·8	53·8	27	...	...	...
Indore	29·937	W	2	83·0	55·6	55	...	0·50	+0·47
Saugor	29·914	Calm	2	85·3	57·8	57	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·914	Calm	1	86·5	63·7	87	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	29·948	S	2	86·8	61·8	71	...	0·31	+0·34
Khandwa	29·969	Calm	2	86·7	65·2	84	...	0·44	+0·43
Raipur	29·888	E N E	1	84·5	70·6	85	...	0·11	+0·01
Nagpur	29·911	N	3	86·8	67·9	73	...	...	−0·10
Amraoti	29·920	N W	2	88·4	68·3	68	...	0·21	+0·20
Akola	29·914	Calm	2	87·0	71·2	68	...	...	+0·03
Surat	29·925	S S E	F	90·1	60·5	73	...	...	−0·01
Malegaon	29·992	W N W	4	86·4	56·9	66	...	0·17	+0·11
Bombay	29·938	N E	9	84·7	72·9	72	...	0·67	+0·47
Poona	29·961	Calm	3	82·1	64·9	83	...	0·34	+0·25
Sholapur	...								...
Ratnagiri	29·916	S E	5	83·9	74·4	91	0·01	0·24	+0·12
Belgaum	29·940	Calm	7	77·8	65·8	93	0·10	0·13	−0·44
Goa	29·925	S S W	9	85·1	73·4	85	0·79	1·05	...
Karwar	29·916	N E	2	82·7	71·8	85	...	1·12	+0·30
Mangalore	29·919	S E	2	83·8	72·9	88	...	3·39	+2·60
Calicut	29·934	E N E	8	84·2	72·3	92	1·89	2·79	+1·87
Cochin	29·955	E	M	85·2	72·7	88	1·30	1·53	+0·06
Bangalore	29·988	W	3	82·7	64·0	91	...	...	−0·77
Secunderabad	29·910	W N W	2	84·6	70·4	78	...	0·26	−0·32
Masulipatam	29·874	N W	3	88·5	78·1	85	...	0·28	−2·25
Bellary	29·939	N W	3	84·4	70·5	8.	...	...	−0·46
Cuddapah	29·917	W S W	...	87·5	72·7	80	...	0·38	−0·47
Madras	29·889	S S W	6	93·7	79·6	83	...	0·10	−2·29
Coimbatore	29·915	S	2	90·3	70·8	82	...	...	−0·38
Trichinopoly	29·912	W	2	91·5	73·9	72	...	...	−0·71
Negapatam	[illegible]	W S W	2	92·0	76·2	74	...	...	−2·63
Colombo	29·967	W S W	4	86·0	75·0	65	...	0 02	−1·75

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise being brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are relatively high at Ajmere, Bangalore, Cachin and Ceylon and low on and off the Coromandel coast. Pressure is exceedingly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and moderate to light in force. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Bombay, Calicut and Bellary. The day and night temperature variations continue to be irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Madras and the lowest 53° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased slowly but generally in Mysore, at most stations in the Madras Presidency and at Goa, Karwar, Calicut and Ratnagiri, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, Berar, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Nagpur and Khandwa. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut (1·89"), and Cochin (1·30") and light to moderate showers at Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Goa. The isobars indicate slightly disturbed weather conditions off the Coromandel Coast. On the West Coast, from Cochin northwards as far as Ratnagiri, local showers seem probable. In the Madras Presidency, the humidity is slowly increasing but cloud proportion is decreasing, and there is no prospect of rain. Elsewhere little or no rain is likely at present.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The barometer has risen in all parts of the Indian region: rise moderate over a part of the Peninsula and Burma and brisk to rapid elsewhere. Readings are apparently fairly uniform, but relatively high at the north of the Punjab and Rajputana and relatively low on the Bay and off the West coast. Winds are cyclonic over the Bay area; elsewhere very variable; force generally moderate or light. Temperature on the whole has fallen except in parts of the Peninsula. The mean temperature is excessive in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Madras; deficient in other provinces. Rain general in Burma and East Bengal, and showers are reported from other parts of Bengal and West of the Peninsula; amount moderate in Malabar and East Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah .... 29·784
Temperature of the Air .... 80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 73·9
Dew Point .... 71·1
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·752
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... 2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day .... 84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 76·1
General Directions of Wind* .... SE,E,ENE,WNW,NW,NNW,N.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours* 186
*From midnight to midnight.

CLUBLAND is gradually extending westwards, says the *Globe*. Years ago Pall-mall was the land of clubs; but now Piccadilly rivals it, at all events in the number, if not in the size and architectural features of its clubs. Several new ones are rapidly approaching completion in the latter thoroughfare, which cannot but attract the attention of the passer-by. Of these may be mentioned the Junior Constitutional, which has a magnificent frontage; the Piccadilly; and the Cercle de Luxe. As a matter of fact, Piccadilly can boast of thirteen clubs, either open or in construction as against twelve in Pall-mall. The former are the Badminton, Bachelors, Cavalry, Cercle de Luxe, Isthmian, Junior Athenæum, Junior Constitutional, Naval and Military, New Travellers, Piccadilly, Savile, St. James's and Turf. Those in Pall-Mall are:—Army and Navy, Athenæum, Carlton, Guards, Junior Carlton, Marlborough, National Conservative, Oxford and Cambridge, Reform, Travellers, Unionist and United Service.

AN Irish couple hailing from Gibraltar have just passed through a strange adventure. The police found them resting in an unoccupied piece of ground in the Javel Quarter of the French metropolis, and they were sent to England through the British Consul, Michael Finnigan is an old pensioner about sixty years of age, a little above the middle height, thin and wears a grey moustache. His wife Jane gives her age as forty, but looks a little older. Both state that they were born at Gibraltar of Irish parents, and they are of swarthy complexion. Finnigan fought in the Crimea, and his papers are in thorough order. According to his own story he started whith his wife from Gibraltar *en route* for Chelsea for the purpose of looking after his pension, but he also spoke of a situation which he hoped to obtain in London. How the couple got to the Pyrenean frontier does not seem to have been explained, but as they both speak Spanish fluently they possibly had comparatively little trouble in making their way. On entering France, however, they were not so much at home. Finnigan says that it took them three months to tramp to Paris, and that most of the time they had to subsist on a bread-and-water diet. These poor people arrived there in a miserably dilapidated condition—weatherbeaten, travel-stained, and without a sou about them, but looking withal thoroughly steady and respectable.

WRITERS AND READERS.

TENNYSON'S death has caused a "boom" in his poetry and his volumes—especially the complete works—are being brought up on all sides. In all probability the publication of "Akbar's Dream, and Other Poems," originally intended for the end of November, will now be hastened considerably. Tennyson corrected the last proof-sheets some little time before he was overtaken by illness. He spoke very hopefully of the volume, which, by-the-by, will be of foolscap octavo size, bound in the usual plain green.

The first absolutely new biography of Tennyson to be published following his death is likely to be that by Mr. Arthur Waugh, of Oxford. Strictly speaking, however, it will be less a biography than a study of the dead Laureate's life and work. "It imples", we are told, "the first attempt to study the late Laureate's work in direct reference to his biography; that is to say, to review the individual development in connection with the work in which it resulted." A good deal of new information will be found in Mr. Waugh's volume, and there are to be a score illustrations.

Messrs. Macmillan, who had charge of the arrangements in connection with Tennyson's funeral received about 10,000 applications for admission to the Abbey. Of course it was utterly impossible to grant a tithe of these, and as a matter of fact something like 1,100 tickets were issued, or roughly, one ticket for every ten applications. Following the usual course, the Dean and clergy of the Abbey also gave out a certain number of tickets to applicants. Canon Troutbeck has said that the funeral arrangements were nearer perfection than he has ever seen at the Abbey.

The impromptu epigram of Lord Tennyson on reading a criticism by Mr. Alfred Austin—

> Tennyson is no giant? How do you know it?
> So vouches Alfred Austin, dwarf and poet,

has had a wide circulation since the death of the poet. Eleven years ago Mr. Austin publicly apologised for the youthful literary indiscretion which had aroused Tennyson's ire. In "Macmillan's Magazine" for March 1881 there is an article by Mr. Austin entitled. "On a Recent Criticism by Mr. Swinburne." Mr. Swinburne had recently written disparagingly of Tennyson, though also in warm praise; and so Mr. Austin entered the lists in defence of the Laureate. Mr. Swinburne remarked, amongst other things:—

> I cannot say that Mr. Tennyson's lifelong tone about women and their shortcomings has ever commended itself to my poor mind as the note of a very pure or high one- . . . His Enids and Edith Aylmers are much below the ideal mark of Wordsworth, who has never, I believe, been considered a specially great master in that kind; but his "Little Letties" were apparently made mean and thin of nature to match their pitifully poor-spirited suitors.

Here was Mr. Austin's answer and honourable amends:—

> Years ago I venture to express the opinion that Mr. Tennyson's was rather a feminine than a masculine Muse, borrowing, naturally enough, its idiosyncrasy from the period when it was most susceptible to surrounding influences. One or two persons of far higher critical authority than I can pretend to told me I had struck a true note, and to that opinion then advanced I am still disposed in substance to adhere. But I seize this opportunity to say that I have long perceived that the opinion was advanced with exaggeration, and somewhat unbecomingly; that the essay in which it appeared has for a considerable time been out of print, and will never with the author's consent be republished.

He then goes on to contend that it is precisely because there is so much of the feminine quality in Tennyson's Muse that "his Muse is beloved of women and to all men to whom women are attractive."

"Form, form! Riflemen, form!"—Is this stirring Tyrtæad to be found in any of the collected editions of the late Poet Laureate's works, or did Tennyson ever acknowledge its authorship? If not, what could have led the eloquent writer of his obituary notice in the "Standard" to say:—"These, it must be remembered, were days in which the alarm of a French invasion was rife. Tennyson threw himself heart and soul into the Volunteer movement, and his song. 'Form, Riflemen, form!' poor as it is, stimulated the enthusiasm it faithfully reflected. The same theory of authorship is accepted by Mr. H. J. Jennings in his "Biographical Sketch of Lord Tennyson." "A reference," he says, "is perhaps justifiable to some "vers d'occasion," which in the spring of 1859 appeared in the "Times" with the signature of 'T,' and which were by the Laureate. The resonant spirit of the lines, coupled with the fact that they enunciated the views as to the need of a citizen army of which he was always the avowed advocate, left little room for doubt that the popular conjecture as to the authorship was well founded." But on the other hand, a little book, "Three Decades of Volunteering," contains the following passage:—"In 1859, before a Volunteer commission was granted, a patriotic appeal, headed 'The War' arpeared in the "Times". . . . This appeal was in the form of a poem signed 'T'—a signature which, to the minds of all men and of all women of that time, was taken to represent Tennyson—an opinion still held by many. The author really was his Grace Archbishop Trench, chief of the Irish Church. . . ."

Mr. Graham Wallas will contribute to the new "Fortnightly" what should be an historic article of very great and original interest. It is called "A Story of Eleven Days," the "days" being those which witnessed the passing of the first Reform Bill. Mr. Wallas's remarkable discoveries concerning the history of the Chartist movement and the memoirs of that wonderful man—one of the "lapsed" heroes of English history—Francis Place, should give special freshness to the article.

"Your admirable leader on the Parnellite demonstration in Dublin on Sunday, at which the wearing of the ivy-leaf as an emblem of attachment to the memory and principles of the late Mr. Parnell was a prominent feature, induces me," writes an Irish correspondent, "to send you the following verses which appeared in the "Freeman's Journal" recently:—

THE IVY LEAF.

Fit symbol of those parasitic minds—
That clung, destructive, to the stately tree,
With grip that drags to earth whate'er it binds,
Whether the hoary oak or noble pile it be.
The clinging ivy, emblem of decay,
Of ruined shrine, of leafless trunks, of ill
To all it grapples, sapping life away.
Thou art not Erin's badge; she wears her shamrock still!

The lines are signed with the letter "X.," which is understood in Irish circles to hide the personality of Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P. It is not generally known that amongst the many literary qualities that Tim possesses is a pretty talent for verse-making. Before his entry into public life he contributed a good deal of national verse to the weekly journals of Dublin; and the columns of the early numbers of "United Ireland," which was started in 1881—a year after Mr. Healy began his Parliamentary career—were made pungent by his poetry as well as his prose.

A new sensational story by Mr. Henry Herman entitled "The Great Beckleswaithe Mystery" has been accepted for "Lloyds News," and will be commenced in the Jubilee number on Nov. 27. Mr. Herman has brought the Detective up to date.

The first meeting of a number of literary men and artists favourable to the formation of an "Omar Club," a small literary society intended to be composed of those who have done something to commemorate the name of Omar Khayyam in England, was held last night at Pagani's Restaurant. Mr. George Whale was in the chair, and among those present were Mr. Edward Clodd, a friend of Fitzgerald, the immortal translator of the "Rubaiyat; Mr. W. Simpson, who, with Sir Peter Lumsden, is the only Englishman who has visited Omar's tomb at Naishapur; Mr. Justin H. M'Carthy, who has published a prose version of the "Rubaiyat," and is preparing a poetical version, and who has produced the best imitations of Fitzgerald's stanzas; Mr. Clement Shorter, the editor of the "Illustrated London News;" and Mr. William Watson, who read a couple of quatrains in honour of the occasion. It is expected that a definitely constituted "Omar Club" may grow out of the dinner, which was enthusiastic in its support of the proposal.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs:—The "Figaro" has endeavoured to obtain a consensus of learned English opinion on Ernest Renan and his work. With the exception of Professor Max Muller who was a friend of the author of the "Vie de Jesus" in the days when he used to fetch him books as an assistant at the National Library, and who was always in personal communication or correspondence with him, the estimate of Renan is meagre and not altogether flattering. Mr. Herbert Spencer writes to say that he has never even opened one of M. Renan's books. Mr. Lecky describes the deceased Academician as "a great artist who will be mourned by the whole world." The replies of the other correspondents are so wanting in enthusiasm and so unanimous in their opinion that Renan was superficial and overrated that the writer thinks it expedient to withhold their names. It seems certain that beyond a few fugitive notes, Renan has left no memoirs behind him.

"Ten Years Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp," Father Joseph Ohrwalder's record in the Soudan, is to be published one day next week by Messrs. Sampson Low. The book, which Major F. R. Wingate has written from Father Ohrwalder's papers, will undoutedly be one of first-rate importance. Incidentally, Uganda is alluded to, and this gives the opportunity for the inclusion of a new map of that interesting quarter of Africa. The book opens with a description of Father Ohrwalder's journey to the Soudan, and goes on to deal with the Mahdi and his rise to power. In the second chapter Father Ohrwalder and his companions are taken captive; in the fourth the Mahdi crushes Hicks Pasha, and towards the end of the volume the general state of the Soudan is dealt with. The illustrations, which are very numerous, are by Mr. Walter C. Horsley.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TEMBEKAR STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Sha Vithuldass Purmanandass and Jaicooverbai, wife of Sha Vullubhdas Kalliandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Emnabai, widow of Hajee Ahmed Essa, and Vully Hajee Ahmed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of November, 1890, the undermentioned property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground containing by admeasurement 169 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1244, new No. 8411, old survey No. 2355, and new survey No. 3809, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Tembekar Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 56, and now under E. Ward No. 159, and street Nos. 106, 108, and 110, and bounded on the east by the said Tembekar Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Peerbux Budnoo, and on the south by the house of Moosa Manee Mapla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF CHINA CRACKERS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th November, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Clive Road Cross Lane by order of Darashaw Nusserwanjee Shroff and on account and at the risk of Sha JUGMOHUN JAIKISONDASS.

120 cases each 160 Bundles crackers.

120 cases "Lavangia" assorted colored.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite the Gymkhana, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, also Ratnagherry-made furniture, glassware and crockery, cooking stove, Persian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, &c., the property of the Rev. A. YORK BROWNE.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white; and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 D.-B. C.-F. 16-bore rifle, by Jackson in case.

1 bale woollen cloth, consisting of coatings, meltons, union cloth, Bedford cord, broad cloth, seal skin, &c.

1 automatic figure with glass stand and pump.

2 large size sliding door glass cases.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable glass-fronted brougham.

1 handsome strong-built open carriage.

1 second-hand serviceable victoria.

1 strong office-shigram.

1 strong victoria with grey horse and harness.

1 very fast silver grey C. B. mare, goes well in harness.

1 lot of Shanghai fowls, canary, China, and other birds and 1 pair of geese.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, China flower vases, table ornaments, Hinks lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of W. E. YOUNG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 4, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BROWN'S CIRCUS HORSES, ZEBRA, TENTS, BOATS, GAS ENGINE, PUMP, LARGE TANKS, GAS CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, SEATS, DRESSES, CHAIRS, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re-Frank Brown (Proprietor, Brown's Circus) an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m, at the Brown's Circus Tent, on the Esplanade (opposite the Fort Police Court,) consisting of 2 Circus horses, 2 Ponies, 1 Zebra, 3 monkeys, 3 Ducks, 1 large Circus tent, 1 large tent top, 1 horse tent, 1 dressing room tent, 1 set of American seats, about 500 iron folding chairs, 2 porch entrances, 2 Brussels carpets, 1 green baize carpet: dresses, lights, uniforms, Wooden figures, ticket office boxes, American patent lamps, gas chandeliers, chandelier with 40 burners, 2 very large galvanized iron tanks holding about 4,500 gallons each with apparatus for emptying, 1 Crossley's "Otto" gas engine 1¼ H.-P., 4 feet fly wheel, 1 Gwynnes 3" "Centrifugal pump with suction and canvas hose, 2 large India-rubber sheets, Wigan tubing, sentry box, drum, cart, Stereo-types, 4 property boats, 2 bells, 2 saddles, double set of harness, old guns, swords, old pieces of carpets, canvas bags, rope, wire, picks, shovels, iron rods, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 4, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, Ld.

The sale of the remaining stock-in-trade, fixture, furniture, fittings, &c, will be resumed TO-DAY, at 1 p. m., from Lot No. 701.

The silks to be sold to-day are all dress lengths, and is a splendid opportunity to get a cheap dress for 'Xmas.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th Inst, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 strong second-hand dog-cart in good order.

1 strong victoria with serviceable coach box.

1 Strong bay Arab, 14-1, 8 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.

1 Grey pony, quiet in saddle.

1 Strong bay waler, goes well in harness.

1 serviceable arab horse suitable for single harness, quiet.

1 Boat-shaped phaeton with fast arab horse and harness complete.

1 strong office shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite to the Ladies' Gymkhana, the whole of the valuable building materials of Mr. S. D. Sassoon's bungalow, consisting of windows, planks, rafters, doors, beams, railings, stones, tiles, &c., &c.

The above is in very good condition, and is very suitable for any body wanting to build house or chawl.

The materials are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne in very good order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a cooking stove with hot water pot, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. C. GRIEVE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Westrop House," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture by "Wimbridge," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome hanging, drawing-room kerosine lamps, large size Persian carpets, a handsome large size fish aquarium with gold fish on stand, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong English-built four-seated barouche by "Windover," a pair of handsome strong brown walers, set of brass mounted English double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.. &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 7 a.m. and carriages and horses at 2 p. m.

1 Calcutta-made brougham, lately done up for single horse or pair.

1 handsome mail-phaeton by Dykes and Co., of Calcutta, almost new, very light, suitable for one horse, or pair, with brake

The property of G. C. Scaramanga, Esq.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, in the bungalow occupied by Mr. A. E. B. Gordon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 4, 1892.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES, Captain POORE, A.-D.-C., and Surgeon-Captain W. H. STEVENSON, which cannot be DELIVERED at GANESHKHIND before 10 p.m., on 7th November, 1892 should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" until 11th idem, when they should again be addressed to GANESHKHIND; those for the PRIVATE SECRETARY being delivered on 10th at Ganeshkhind.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Ganeshkhind, 31st October, 1892.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
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WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, SELECTED by the well known IMPORTER, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay about the 15th October, consisting of well bred Carriage Pairs, up to 16 hds. 3 in. in Height, Weight Carrying Cobs, first class Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single Harness Horse, including two very fast Trotters. For further Particulars apply to

OOMER JUMAL,
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WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

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BOMBAY : 28, Apollo Street.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

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TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

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and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE............. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3.

A DECLINE of ⅛d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 39⅛d. per oz.; and four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower, at £66⅛, while, in New York, the metal gave way in value half a cent per oz. at 84⅜ cents; demand Exchange on London having further advanced ¼ cent to 4·86¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 797,000 ounces of Silver, at 85·48 to 85·60 cents. per oz. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent higher, at 96⅝; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¼; but the market rates of discount were further raised ⅜ per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Paper, say, to 3 and 3⅜ per cent. respectively. A further withdrawal of about £100,000 in Gold from the Bank of England took place yesterday. In Paris, French Rentes were unchanged, at 99; Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime higher, at fcs. 25·17.

Out of the 40 lakhs of Indian Council Bills offered in London yesterday, only 16 lakhs were allotted, say 10¼ lakhs to Calcutta, 4½ lakhs to Bombay, and 1¼ lakh to Madras, at 1s. 2 31-32d., which shows a decline of 1-32d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and of 1-16d. on the highest price obtained for extra Bills placed meantime. 5 lakhs of Wire Transfers were also allotted to Calcutta yesterday, and 1 lakh to Madras, at 1s. 3d. and an extra lakh of Bills to the former Presidency at the same rate. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks reduced the buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d. yesterday, making it stand at 1s. 2⅞d.

A recovery of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4⅝d. per lb., and American Arrivals were again 1-32 to 3-64d. higher; the extreme quotations being 4⅝d. for November-December deliveries, and 4½d. for March-April. Surats were unchanged in value. The day's Sales, however, only reached 7,000 bales, without any East Indians; the market closing firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remained at 8 5-16 cents; but February Futures were 12 points higher, at 8·43 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 40,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this new season's figures and those for the corresponding period in the two previous years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts...	40,000	47,000	32,000
Four days' do	204,000	243,000	204,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,577,000	2,358,000	2,284,000

Following the improvement in the governing markets, a large business has been done in Cotton here to-day, with a strong feeling, prices having advanced Rs. 3 per candy. The reported transactions for export aggregate 7,000 bales, of which only 700 are in old Cotton, say 300 Barsee, at Rs. 184; and 100 bales each of Karanja, at Rs. 175; Bengal, at Rs. 164; and Dhulia, at Rs. 166; the balance consisting of contracts for the new crop, say, 2,500 New Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 220 for "Fine," and Rs. 215 for "Good;" 1,000 Bhownugger, at Rs. 190, for "Fully Good;" and 182 for "Good"; 600 "Fully Good Dhollera," for March-April, at Rs. 185; 400 "Fully Good" Khangaum, at Rs. 192, for February delivery; 500 Oomrawattee, also "Fully Good" for January-February, at Rs. 180; 300 "Fully Good" Bengals, for December delivery, at Rs. 170; and 500 for January, at Rs. 168: and 500 Dharwars, for May delivery, at Rs. 191 for "Good." The 1,600 bales of old stuff, bought by the Mills, were made up of 500 Morvi, at Rs. 175; 350 Dhulia, at Rs. 163-7; 250 Ujein, at Rs. 170; 200 Nugger, at Rs. 170; 150 Bengals, Rs. 154; 100 Coimbatore, at Rs. 173½; and 50 Akote, at Rs. 170 per candy.

A little more rain fell in the Oomrawuttee Cotton circle after the despatch of last Monday's telegrams; but not much more than half an inch was registered in any district; and this morning it looked like clearing up at Oomrawuttee itself, while at Dhulia the weather had become bright, with no sign of rain; but at Khangaum and Jalgaum it was still cloudy and unseasonable. From the other circles, the previous reports as to the picking in Bengal, and the favourable progress of the crop at Broach, and in the Dhollera districts, are repeated.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been taken to only a small extent by exporters to-day, the former market having been quiet, and the latter steady; but prices are quite unchanged in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton............	570	bales.
Wheat............	14,212	cwt.
Linseed	4,024	"
Rapeseed	3,853	"
Gingelly	3,175	"
Castorseed............	1,386	"
Rice	7,064	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet Some business for Antwerp, prompt shipment, has been done, at 15s. per ton; but takers of room at this rate are scarce.

EXCHANGE opened weak, at 1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 29-32d, for Demand, but a slight demand, for Bank remittance caused rates to recede 1-32d. and three months' sight Credits, which opened at 1s. 3⅛d. followed suit, 1s. 3 3-32d. becoming the rate for November, 1s. 3⅛d. for December; and 1s. 3 5-32d. later. A few transactions in credits were reported at 1s. 3-⅛d. for January delivery, this rate, however, could not be obtained at the close, and Bank remittance also recovered to our quotations below at which the market left off steady :—

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 2 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	............1s. 2 27-32 to ⅞d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	......1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Credits	do. ......1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Francs	do. ......1·58⅜	"

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 20th Oct., 1892	Rs.	1,09,48,000
Add—Silver received during the week	"	19,47,000
	Rs.	1,28,95,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	"	22,01,000
	Rs.	1,06,94,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals.........	"	15,00,000
	Rs.	1,21,94,000
Last week	"	1,40,95,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at about yesterday's final quotations of 106 5-16 for Money, and 106 for Account, which are also this evening's closing rates; very little fresh business having transpired to-day.

SHARES.—There has been a little movement in Cotton Press and Mill Scrip to-day, resulting generally in buyer's favour in the former, and in seller's in the latter, at our revised quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower in the first issue. National Bank shares have advanced Rs. 5.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd November, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	3	12 p.m.	16	36
Teheran	3	2	27 p.m.	...	17
Suez	3	2	50 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 3rd November, 1892.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	29	..	1
" Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	42	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BAHDURJI—November 3, at her residence, end of 10th Lane Khetwady Back Road, Bai Hirabai, widow of Muncherji Pestonji Bahdurji, mother of Maneckji M. Bahdurji and sister of Rustomji M. Mistree (Watson). Funeral at 8 a.m. (to-day) Friday.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LEE—October 31, at Seebpore, the wife of W A Lee, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RUSSELL—PARR—October 29, at St George's, Madura, by the Rev H Johnston, S Russell, I C S, to Maud M Parr, daughter of the Rev Edward R Parr, British Chaplain, Boulogne-Sur Mer.

DEATHS.

CONRAN—October 30, at Madras, Charles George Conran, M D, Pensioned Mauritius Government Emigration Agent, Madras, aged 62 years.

GRAY—October 23, at Shillong, Assam, Helen, the dearly beloved wife of Major M A Gray, I S C, Deputy Commissioner, Khasiya and Jaintia Hills, aged 20.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1892.

THE Budget Estimates of the Bombay Municipality for next year were presented to the Standing Committee on Wednesday, and from these it appears that the condition of the civic finance is exceedingly satisfactory. For notwithstanding the fact that the charges on account of loans, for interest and sinking funds amount to Rs. 21,10,328 as against an income proper, of Rs. 61,46,820, it is proposed to reduce taxation to the extent of over half a lakh of rupees by levying only one-half per cent. for Fire Tax instead of three-quarters per cent., the figure at which the levy has been raised during the current year. The principal sources of income are, House Tax at eight per cent., Rs. 17,97,596; Wheel Tax, Rs. 3,28,324; Town Duties, Rs. 9,00,000; Liquor Licenses, Rs. 1,43,750; Tobacco Duty, Rs. 1,82,000, Halalkhor Tax, Rs. 5,74,000, Water Tax, Rs. 13,25,000; Markets, Rs. 3,61,000; Interest and Profits on Investments, Rs. 2,29,000; and Miscellaneous Receipts, Rs. 1,20,000. The opening balance is taken at Rs. 16,00,000, which it is proposed to utilize as follows: Reserve balance as required by the Municipal Act, one lakh, for meeting the difference between the income proper and the additional charges for debt and police in 1893-94, three lakhs; for investment as surplus balance for meeting similar probable deficits in 1894-95 and subsequent years, until the ordinary revenue more than meets the ordinary expenditure, twelve lakhs. It is probable that this last-mentioned arrangement will strongly commend itself to those members of the Corporation who from time to time have contended that the expenditure of the year should not exceed the receipts, and that large unappropriated balances should not be carried forward from year to year. In any case the suggested arrangement appears to be feasible inasmuch as under the existing system, the balances accumulate in consequence, principally, of works being sanctioned from time to time far in advance of the periods at which they can be undertaken. Although there is the remission of taxation, above alluded to, it is anticipated that the income of 1893-94 will be better than that of the current year by Rs. 1,95,503, of which a lakh of rupees is on account of interest on investments, Rs. 84,700 from enhanced yield of water and halalkhor taxes, and the rest from market receipts and minor items.

The total expenditure budgeted for is something over Rs. 64,00,000, which is a decrease of more than two lakhs, on the sanctioned expenditure for the current year. There are decreases in the charges on account of the Engineer's Department and the Health Department, although additional expenditure is provided for additional staffs in the Drainage and Water Works branches. It is proposed to raise the pay of the Deputy Executive Engineer Water Works from a thousand to twelve hundred and fifty rupees per mensem in consequence of increased labour and responsibility of the post entailed by the bringing in of the Tansa water-supply. The designation of this officer is changed to that of "Water Engineer" and the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, is to be called "Drainage Engineer." The new appointment of Assistant Engineer Water-Works, the pay of which is entered at six hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, is also provided for in these estimates. The reductions in the Health Department under the heads of labour, feed, and water-supply aggregate more than half a lakh of rupees, though owing to renewals of meat vans, the increased cost of repairs under markets and slaughter-houses, the net decrease is only about twenty-nine thousand rupees. The charges for education have increased to Rs. 91,032, the Joint School Committee having applied for an additional Rs. 3,312 for primary schools. Although there is no enhancement in the grant for lighting, probably one of the chief points of discussion on the expenditure will be in regard to the grant that is entered on that account, for notwithstanding the difficulties which have stood in the way of the illumination of the streets by electricity, certain alternative schemes for lighting are now proposed for the introduction of an instalment of electric lighting and the doing away with abandonment of gas lighting. In the notes on page 47, it is stated "These figures include estimates for gas lighting at the present rates of the Gas Company's contract which will expire on 30th June, 1893. Three alternative schemes are proposed which would cause further prospective savings of Rs. 6,069, Rs. 57,662, or Rs. 44,513 on sanction being accorded to the alternative schemes, *viz.*, (1) for renewing the Company's contract for a further long term on expiration of the present contract (2); for not renewing the contract, and substituting duplex kerosine burners for gas lamps, giving twenty candles' power light against the maximum number fourteen, as per the Company's contract; and (3) for discontinuing the contract on the termination of the present one, and partly using duplex kerosine burners and partly introducing electric light. In future years the saving would be much greater under schemes 2 and 3, as there would be no expense on gas at all, and the margin would suffice for a large extension of electric lighting." At first sight it appears strange to do away with gas in favour of oil, but the alternative schemes may be worth considering.

Regarding the proposed outlay of a lakh for "new works" chargeable to ordinary revenue, Rs. 10,928 are on account of various minor items of drainage, Rs. 2882 are for water-works, and Rs. 34,836 for "streets and buildings," including Rs. 10,943 for cost of foot-bridge over the G. I. P. R. at Byculla, Rs. 7,276 for putting paving round the statuary and constructing ornamental fencing for the same in front of the new Municipal Offices at Bori Bunder, and providing fencing gate walls, &c., on the north side of the private road to the north of the premises, five thousand rupees for constructing streets which under the terms of the Municipal Act have become public thoroughfares, Rs. 4,637 for cost of making road across Khandia Tank in continuation of Khandia Street. The balance of the lakh is appropriated to sanitary and other miscellaneous works as under: twelve thousand six hundred, new street sanitary arrangements; for filling in the compound of the hospital in Arthur Road and making drain thereat, Rs. 9,830; for cost of paving and draining the van siding at Bandora slaughter-houses; Rs. 3,010, for provision of latrine at Worli Pakhadi; Rs. 2,118 for constructing three new hoppers at Sonapore depot, Rs. 1,354 for the extension of the Pedder Markets, and Rs. 384 for necessaries for grave-diggers at Arthur Road and at the bullock hospital, Sankli Road. Referring to the expenditure on account of Loan Works, already sanctioned, and for which sanction is asked, it appears that the total receipts on these heads are taken at Rs. 24,58,992, and the total expenditure at Rs. 22,88,636, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,70,356. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 81,278 are on account of the pay of special temporary establishments to be employed on the supervision of Loan Works during the year.

THE unfortunate circumstances which led the Viceroy to abandon a portion of his tour in the Nizam's territory, and spend a longer period than he had contemplated at Ganeshkhind enabled the Poona Municipality to frame an address to his Excellency, which they read on the day he should have been visiting the Ellora Caves. It was not merely an address of welcome, though the sentiments, which found expression in the document, must have been gratifying to his Excellency. It contained also references to Poona's pressing needs, and a request that the Viceroy's Government would favourably consider an application the Municipality has made for extraordinary concessions which circumstances in its collective opinion justify. The Poona water-supply is almost as bad as it can be, according to those who are in a position to know, and not merely the urban sanitary authority, but other departmental bodies and officers have joined in the unsparing condemnation of that which the residents of Poona are wont to call and to be charged for as drinking water. The present water-supply has recently been the subject of strong representations by the Commander-in Chief and the Quartermaster-General as well as by the Principal Medical Officer, who have gone further, perhaps, and are less regardful of the feelings of the members of the local board of health than its own medical officer might be expected to be. Enteric fever which has prevailed in the cantonments is attributed by the military authorities to the local water-supply, and the representation of the Commander-in-Chief is almost amusing as it is terse and dogmatic. His Excellency is a man of few words, but those words are very much to the point. The germs of enteric are in sewage. The only way sewage can be got into the system is by eating or drinking something contaminated with sewage. In the rains filth is washed into the Poona water. Enteric fever prevailed during the rains: therefore, the disease arose from drinking Poona water. This is the pith—indeed almost the full text—of the minute by His Excellency. The Principal Medical Officer is more discursive, and writes his memorandum as only a medical man can. But he is, perhaps, too severe in his observations concerning the general health of the City. Were they to become public property Poona as a monsoon resort, might suffer more than it deserves. But as to its drinking water he cannot employ terms sufficiently strong to urge the necessity for immediate measures being adopted to stamp out the "filth fever—" by which he means enteric. Surgeon-General Thomson, four years ago, made an urgent report on the subject, but to-day the defects he then pointed out are not merely as bad but worse than they were then. A scheme for the provision of a pure water-supply is at present before the Government of Bombay; but even if this be sanctioned immediately there comes the question of funds on which the Municipality asks for exceptional treatment. It would appear desirable that though a less gigantic scheme than that of Bombay city, Poona should be as generously treated; but his Excellency wise, perhaps, in his silence, gave no undertaking and held out no hope that their prayer would be acceded to. He promised to give the matter careful attention; but it may be assumed from other observations of His Excellency in his reply that he had already perused the remarkably strong representations by the military authorities, to which we have referred, and the very pressing nature of the case and long delay which has already become discreditable to the local authority will induce the Viceroy's Council to strain a point rather than allow such a state of things to continue.

PERHAPS a Municipal body exceeds its duties in addressing the Viceroy on the subject of the Indian Councils Act, but the members of the Poona Municipality succeeded in drawing from his Excellency a few observations touching on the general subject. The Viceroy was aware that Poona is the seat of several deliberative associations with whom the Councils Act is at present their chief subject of discussion. He had been compelled to decline to meet representatives of these bodies owing to his brief stay, and the private character of his visit. But he seized the opportunity which the Municipality afforded of expressing his belief that the measure now on the Legislative anvil would give to the deliberations of the Councils an importance and a degree of public usefulness to which they have up to the present not attained. This is an expression of opinion which will freely be discussed at next week's Conference. A definite plan, replete with details as to numbers of elected members the distribution of the right to elect, and the method of election is, we understand, already cut and dried, and ready to be laid before one of the meetings at Poona next week, for which its authors will claim that it is moderate in its demands and pregnant with promise of usefulness and satisfactory working. The Municipality expressed a hope that his Excellency would be pleased to signalise his administration by giving effect to the declared intentions of Parliament in such a manner as to afford fresh stimulus to the policy of local self-government. Lord Lansdowne promised he would spare no efforts to ensure this; but to their suggestion as to the manner in which this could be done his Excellency vouchsafed no reply. The idea of the Municipality, we believe, is to some extent similar to that which will be propounded next week, and will afford ground for much discussion in which some useful suggestions may be made.

IN face of the casualties at sea within the last few weeks the railway catastrophe in Yorkshire pales into insignificance. Fortunately it is a casualty of a description which is becoming of rarer occurrence each succeeding year. The Armagh accident two years ago, which resulted in the loss of eighty lives, was the most terrible railway accident for a long period, but this was occasioned by the failure of a brake. The block system on the English railways now works so well that it is next to impossible for collisions to occur except through the negligence of a pointsman or other official. The fact which is due to the extended application of the interlocking of signal and point levers. In England ninety-six per cent. of the point levers and signals are interlocking, and the whole of them will shortly be the same. But it is alleged the signalman was asleep and has been suspended. It is easy to substantiate a charge of this kind since the signalman in each box is bound to enter in a book the minute he receives information of the train having passed the last signal-box. He then shows "line clear" or otherwise on his own distant signal. The time the train passes his own signal-box is at once wired on to the next box and the process is repeated along the entire line. Thus with a watchful eye the driver cannot go wrong. Thirsk, the station at which the accident is reported to have occurred, is an old fashioned North Riding market town between Northallerton and Harrogate, and though a branch line joins the main trunk there it is not an important or a particularly busy junction. The Great Northern express is on a foreign section there, for it travels on the North-Eastern Railway from Normanton or York, a North-Eastern engine taking on the train from the latter station. The metal train into which it ran would but be one of several which daily carry ore from the Cleveland mines to the smelting furnaces at Middlesbrough, and it is not possible to imagine the existence of exceptional circumstances to account for the casualty. The Great Northern express beat the record in the race to Scotland when that continued but it is now no longer run. Railway men's hours are proverbially long, and frequent representations on the subject have been made to the Board of Trade, but in the principal signal-boxes not more than an eight hours' shift is worked, and is difficult to imagine how the accused signalman will clear himself. The details of the accident are particularly distressing.

THE present Government are likely to have their hands full in other parts of the United Kingdom besides Ireland. The crofters in the West Highlands are assuming a threatening attitude, and an ominous note of defiance comes frome Skye. At a mass meeting of crofters lately held at Glendale in that island a resolution was passed, stating that, as they had stood firm by the Liberals during the last election, they expected the Government before the spring to grant, by legislation, the lands which they had applied four years ago, and that failing such legislation, they would take forcible possession in the spring. Any such act of force would of course be only against the real interests of the crofters, but it shows that they will no longer be content with mere promises, such as Sir George Trevelyan has been giving in the name of Government. Meanwhile the Land Court in Shetland has been bringing to light some curious facts with regard to the increase of rents. In one case a crofter's rent had risen from the original eight to fourteen pounds for the reason that the present occupier's father had shot whales at sea. It had been the custom for the landlord to claim a third share of all whales brought ashore on his lands. The crofters shot the whales and landed them on adjoining property, and for this reason the laird had raised the rent. With a bad outlook for the crops, agitation in the Highlands seems most probable.

MR. TREVOR'S appointment to the Legislative Council was locally gazetted yesterday.

THE rain speculation case was again called on for hearing before Mr. Cooper yesterday, when Mr. Inverarity refused to call any witnesses. After Mr. Little and Mr. Inverarity had addressed the Court, Mr. Cooper said that he would intimate to both the parties when he would be ready to deliver judgment.

MR. JUSTICE FARRAN and Mr. Justice Candy, the vacation Judges, presided at the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday, and disposed of urgent business.

THE Bombay *Government Gazette* of yesterday contains detailed notifications as to the University Examinations which are to begin on Monday, 21st inst.

MR. J. FAIRLIE MUIR, I.C.S., is to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, on returning to duty.

MR. C. B. WINCHESTER, I.C.S., is to act as Political Agent, Janjira, on returning from leave.

MR. W. F. SINCLAIR, I.C.S., Collector of Thana, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

MR. D. MORRIS, M.I.C.E., Port Engineer of Karachi, has been appointed Third-class Magistrate in that district.

MR. M. P. KHAREGHAT, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. W. H. Horsley, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur.

MR. R. LAMBERT has been appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Hyderabad, and District Registrar, during the absence of Mr. A. F. Woodburn, I.C.S., on privilege leave.

MR. J. BIGMORE, Member of the Board of Examiners of the Commission to hear appeals under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, has been allowed leave of absence, for three months.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Haydon, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for re-employment in the Military Works on returning from special leave.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. D. C. BARRY, and Surgeon-Captain L. F. Childe, respectively delivered over and received charge of the duty of Professor of Chemistry in the Elphinstone College on the 7th instant.

MR. R. KNIGHT, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and First-class Magistrate in the district of Belgaum, has been appointed the Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. P. BARRY, M. B., Superintendent of Matheran in the district of Kolaba, has been appointed a Third-class Magistrate in that district, and invested with additional specified powers.

MR. R. M. KENNEDY, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. C. B. Winchester, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Thana, and District Registrar, and to be Member and President of the Local Board, established for the Thana District, during the absence of Mr. W. F. Sinclair, now on privilege leave.

As the Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize for 1891 has not been awarded in connection with the M. A. Examination, the Syndicate have resolved to award the prize for that year, in accordance with Regulation 3, to the best essay on the following subject, provided it is deemed worthy of the prize:—"An Examination of S'amkara's Refutation of the Samkhya Theory."

WHO reads Dickens now? A good many people it would seem, are still given to the practice; for the *Bookman* states that Messrs. Chapman and Hall have sold 643,000 copies of the "Pickwick Papers" since the death of the author. The profits on Dickens's works are still said to amount to £8,000 a year.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ACCIDENT TO THE SCOTCH EXPRESS.

LOSS OF TWELVE LIVES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The accident to the Scotch Express at Thirsk was more serious in its results than was at first reported. Twelve passengers were killed, including Captain Macleod, of the Black Watch, who was on his way to Australia. Eleven were injured, some of them very seriously.

The Marquis of Tweedale and Marquis of Huntly, who were in the train and sleeping at the time of the collision in a Pullman car, the end of which was shattered, escaped without injury.

The goods train into which the express ran was laden with iron and the shock of the collision is described as having been something frightful.

A portion of the express took fire after the collision, and the bodies of several of the passengers who were killed were roasted.

The signalman has been suspended as it is alleged he was asleep at his post.

A WARNING TO THE AMEER.

The *Times* regrets that the Ameer is still further delaying the Jellalabad Mission, and says that the Indian Government while allowing him full latitude has the means to exercise pressure, which it may yet possibly be compelled to use.

AN IRONCLAD ASHORE.

Her Majesty's Ironclad Howe has gone ashore on a reef at the entrance of Ferrol harbour, and is in a bad position and discharging her war material in order to lighten her.

THE COMING GUILDHALL BANQUET.

Lord Rosebery will not be present at the Guildhall banquet on Lord Mayor's Day, having a prior engagement.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Sir Henry Loch, the Governor of the Cape, in a speech made last evening, predicted that the gold production of the Rand would soon be double to what it now is, thus assisting the solution of the silver question.

THE CARMAUX STRIKES.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

The miners at Carmaux resumed work quietly to-day.

THE FRENCH IN DAHOMEY.

The French loss in the last fighting with the Dahomeyans, which was of a severe nature, was ten killed and seventy-two wounded.

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 3.

The unseasonable weather, which has prevailed in Hyderabad recently, had retarded to a great extent the decoration of the city, but yesterday the weather improved and the roads were elaborately decked with bunting in time for H. E. the Viceroy's arrival; and the city presented a bright and gay appearance throughout the day. A large number of British and the Nizam's troops were astir, and long before the Viceroy's arrival the city was thronged with sight-seers. At 2-30 a deputation of the Minister, Sir Asman Jah; Mr. Irwin, First Assistant Resident; Major Gough, Military Secretary; Mr. Faridoonji, Private Secretary to the Minister; Mr Dosabhai, A.-D.-C.; and Dr. Ettamad-ul-Huk proceeded to Lingampalli, where they met his Excellency. Their saloon was attached to the special, which arrived at Hyderabad station at 4-30. An hour before his Excellency arrived the route along which the party had to pass was lined by the Nizam's troops—Infantry and Cavalry—and the city was in its gayest holiday garb. At the station there was a brilliant assembly consisting of the principal officers of the Hyderabad State and the Residency. The Brigadier Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, and the Officers Commanding the Secunderabad District, with their Staff and Officers and the Resident, Mr. Plowden, arrived, accompanied by his Staff, whilst there was a large gathering of the Hyderabad nobles. His Highness the Nizam was on the platform ten minutes before the arrival of the train, and met with a hearty reception. The salute announcing the Viceroy's arrival commenced to fire immediately on the point of 4-30, when the train steamed into the station and his Excellency disembarked, and was heartily welcomed by the Nizam and Mr. Plowden. The Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne looked extremely well after their journey from Poona; they were accompanied by Sir Mortimer Durand, Foreign Secretary; J. P. Hewett, officiating Secretary to the Viceroy; Colonel Lord Beresford, Military Secretary; J. A. Crawford, officiating Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department; Surgeon-Major Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy; Captain the Hon'ble Harboard, Lieutenant Packenham, and Lieutenant Pollen. His Excellency and Lady Lansdowne proceeded to the entrance of the station, where one of the Nizam's State carriages was provided for their conveyance to the Residency. They were accompanied by Mr. Plowden and drove off to the Residency escorted by one hundred of the 21st Hussars, under Captain Doyne, and were followed to Chudderghat by his Highness the Nizam, where he took his leave of their Excellencies. At the Residency a royal salute was fired and the party was received by a guard-of-honor composed of the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, under Captain Isham, which His Excellency inspected.

To-night their Excellencies dine at Chudderghat with the Resident and the Earl of Kerry and Mr. R. Cavendish, who arrived here yesterday and joined the Viceregal party. There were also at dinner Colonel Mackenzie, Commissioner of the Berars, Captain and Mrs. Hastings, Lieutenant Arbuthnot, Brigadier-General Prothero, Major and Mrs. Gough, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Lawrie, Mr. and Mr. Storey, and Mr. Bosanquet.

Their Excellencies held a levee after dinner which was very largely attended, and was one of the most brilliant functions that has ever graced the city.

THE BELGAUM WEEK.

CRICKET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 3.

The cricket match, Civil *vs.* Military was won by the former by a few runs.

BADMINTON.

In the gentlemen's doubles Belgaum *vs.* Visitors the latter won by two games to one.

SKY RACES.—SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The "Tally Ho" Steeplechase.

Mr. Bennett's Acorn	1
Mr. Murray's Ake-Ake	2

SECOND RACE.—The "Desai's Purse."

Mr. Harry's Speculation	1
Mr. Harrison's Soapy Sponge	2

THIRD RACE.—The "Gymkhana Purse."

Mr. Ducat's Khazanna	1
Major Richardson's No Name	2
Mr. Harrison's Satara	3

THE ULWAR MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

The decision of the special court, appointed to try the accused in the Ulwar murder trial, resulted in the sentence of death being passed on Major Ramchander and Akhey Singh; transportation for life on Budha; and seven years' imprisonment on Chandra; while Munshi Cheema was discharged. The variety of sentences on the several accused was generally appreciated, when it will be remembered that Ramchunder carried out the murder under his instructions. The gang of the assassins met at his garden, and went out thence to their ghastly work. The connection of the other accused with the crime was not to be questioned; as Munshi Cheema frankly admitted it on promise of a free pardon. Akhey Singh in course of trial, knowing that he had no hope, also confessed that these were the three actual murderers. Cheema deposed that he had stopped the horses on the road-way, and the others used their swords: Budha' a Jemadar of Artillery, patrolled the road on horse-back, whilst the Dewan was being killed; and Chandra assisted the murderers to leave the city. The theory of the defence regarding the complicity of the late Maharaja Mangal Singh was apparently ignored by the court. Mr. Colvin intends appealing against the sentences.

INSPECTION OF THE FRONTIER DEFENCES.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite and General Brackenbury are at Quetta inspecting the frontier. Both visited Chaman to-day, and on Saturday the Military Member inspects the defences at Belali.

THE WEATHER IN UPPER INDIA.

The weather in Upper India is most phenomenal, punkahs being still required, and heavy showers are falling occasionally. Not even the preliminary period to the cold weather has set in yet. Fever rages high.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 3.

Orient steamer Cuzco from Australia arrived.

H. M. S. Boadicca and Redbreast from Trincomalee arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅝

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	39⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅛
Bar Silver	39⅛
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1·2¼

THE ANCHOR LINER HISPANIA.

THE passengers of the Anchor Line steamer Hispania, on arriving in Bombay, presented Captain Aubrey with an address in the following terms:—

2nd November, 1892.

On the termination of our voyage from Liverpool, we, the passengers on board the Hispania, desire to express to Captain Aubrey our grateful sense of the exceptional care he has taken for our comfort. All the cabins being full, with a large proportion of ladies, there was more than ordinary difficulty in making arrangements satisfactory to all. We have, however, all been made as comfortable as possible, through the constant assiduity, courtesy, and tact displayed by Captain Aubrey for which we unanimously tender him our best thanks.

Mrs Geo Ashby.
Ethel Locke Courtenay.
Olinska Godon.
F Kelly.
R I C Lord.
C Brooke Mears.
E N Peters.
Mildred Peters.
E Ross Smyth.
Mrs Spalding.
F Steel.
May O Thompson.
Janet C Boog Watson.
H B Wyllie.
Mrs Beville.
Lillie Forbes.
M de C Hamilton.
M I Kelly.
S Ella Luce.
C Mon Molyneux.
E G Peters.
J C Pottinger.
Constance Shaw.
S M Spence.
F A Stuart.
S B Von Donop.
Ponsonby W E Watts.
T Corfield.
Miss Gimlette.
Miss Hill.
Katie Kinlock.
Isabella Malcolmson.
Ethel F Palin.
M A Peters.
H Katherine Pottinger.
N Skinner.
C Steel.
C R Taaffe.
Alice Von Donop.
Frances D Wilson.

THE S. S. CITY OF EDINBURGH.

SINCE the loss of the Roumania, Sir Charles Forbes and Co. have received several telegrams and letters enquiring as to the safety of the City of Edinburgh. The following announcement will serve to allay any anxiety that may be felt by friends of passengers by her. The City of Edinburgh was on the berth in Liverpool at the same time as the Roumania. She left Suez for Bombay yesterday morning, and is expected to arrive on Sunday, the 13th. She brings the following passengers:—

Rev. John Lendrum.
Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson.
Mrs. C. F. Larmow.
Miss K. Smith.
Miss Steven.
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.
Mrs. M. B. Phillips and two children.
Mrs. Hunter, two children, and governess.
Mrs. Green.
Miss M. E. Robertson.
Col. W. F. Bartleman.
Miss Mack.
Mr. E. W. Morris.
Mr. and Mrs. Nethersole, two children, and nurse.
Mrs. Thomson, child, and nurse.
Lieut. J. G. Crosthwaite.
Mrs. Hooper and child.
Mrs. Anderson and child.

IT is to be hoped, writes a contemporary, that one result of the Isazai Expedition, which was a military promenade merely—though General Lockhart and his troops were in no way at fault—will be the breaking down of the system of employing "middlemen" on the Hazara border. If the truth could be arrived at it would probably be found that the mischief which followed upon Hashim Ali's re-appearance was originally fomented by certain persons living on the British side of the frontier, and that intrigues were carried on, up to the day the force marched from Darban along the Indus, in order to frustrate a pacific solution of the difficulty. In the language of the Turf, Hashim was "got at." If he ever had any intention of accepting the terms offered to him, and there is good reason to believe that he contemplated surrender more than once, his final decision to retire into Buner was undoubtedly due to the underhand influences that were brought to bear upon him. It might have been thought he would have realised that the word of a soldier of General Lockhart's high-standing and reputation was in itself a sufficient guarantee of good faith; but he was ill-advised enough to listen to the lying stories told to him of possible double-dealing on the one hand, and, on the other, of the chance of better terms being offered at the last moment. It has been openly hinted, too, that means other than these indicated were employed to keep him from "coming in." It is not, as a rule, difficult to trace frontier intrigues, for inter-tribal jealousies furnish intelligent Political Officers with clues that cannot be mistaken; but where the "middleman," in the shape of a petty chief on this side of the border, comes on the scene, and has perhaps the ear of the very official who is trying to get at the bottom of the affair, the case is very different. So cunningly are the intrigues contrived that the real author of the mischief is seldom detected, and if the secrets of the borderland could be laid bare, it would be seen how many blunders have been committed, ending sooner or later in punitive expeditions, owing to the pernicious system of allowing the middle-man to have his say in political arrangements. For years the Khan of Hangu was believed to be all that was loyal and trustworthy, but his trickery was eventually detected, and his prompt removal removed the source of danger on the Kohat frontier.

MR. H. W. J. BAGNELL, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and First-class Magistrate of Poona, has been appointed Magistrate of the sub-division of that district, and to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE accident to the Great Northern Express on the North-Eastern line at Thirst has resulted so far in the loss of twelve lives.

H. M. S. HOWE has gone ashore at the entrance to Ferrol Harbour.

THE *Times* expresses impatience at the Amir's delay in fixing a date to receive the Jellalabad mission, and hints at the desirability of pressure being brought to bear upon him.

SANCTION has been accorded to the issue of 250 kookries for the use of the 28th Bombay Pioneers, employed on road-making on the Kohima-Nichuguad Road.

THE Williard Opera Company opened their season last night at the Novelty Theatre with *The Mountebanks* which attracted a crowded house and proved highly successful. A further report will appear in our next issue.

MUCH sympathy is expressed in Calcutta for the Messrs. Knight, whose sister, Mrs. Boutflower, and family of four, a son and three daughters, were lost in the ill-fated Roumania. The Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces has telegraphed his heartfelt sympathy with Mr. W. N. Boutflower in his terrible bereavement.

LADY JOHNSON, the *Englishman* believes, was a Miss Dyson, daughter of a former Agent of the branch of the Bank of Bengal at Bankipur, where she was married to Sir Henry Johnson, whose regiment at the time was quartered in Dinapur.

IT is probable that in future inquiries in shipping matters in Calcutta will be conducted by the Port Officer, who will be empowered, in his capacity as a Magistrate, to take evidence on oath.

IT has been decided that a soldier who has accepted a bounty to extend his service in India may be allowed to cancel such extension within a period of three months from the date of election, on refunding any bounty which he has received, provided that the fact of his having extended his service has not been reported to the War Office.

THE Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief that officers gazetted as Second Lieutenants on the Unattached List of the British Army, and awaiting admission to the Staff Corps, shall not be required to provide themselves with full dress uniform until such time as they are permanently posted to that Corps.

MR. D. ROSS JOHNSON, Assistant to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, has been appointed Deputy Traffic Manager in the place of the late Mr. G. L. Gavaghan. Mr. Edwards, of the General Stores, succeeds Mr. Ross Johnson and Mr. O'Sherman, of the Audit Department, succeeds Mr. Edwards. All these are acting appointments for a period of six months, subject to the Board's approval.

MAJOR GAINSFORD, Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Quetta, sentenced a railway babu the other day to five years' imprisonment for forgery. The prisoner had altered the name of the Rukh station for which he was granted a free pass to that of Ghaziabad, thereby intending to travel to the latter instead of the former station without paying his fare. What would the same Magistrate have given the Bombay ticket collector who robbed a sleeping passenger?

THE Viceroy arrives in Madras in another three weeks, but up to the present, says the local paper, no steps have been taken to give his Excellency a fitting reception. The Municipality will present an address, but nothing, so far as we are aware, is being done to decorate the streets of Madras. At Bangalore "triumphal arches of unique designs" are being erected in the principal thoroughfares, and if Madras proposes to receive the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne in the usual manner accorded to similar distinguished visitors, it is high time that it bestirred itself.

PINTSCH'S Patent Lightning Company has entered into arrangements with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to experiment for six months with its system of lighting trains with oil gas, and six of the Company's bogie carriages will be fitted with the requisite apparatus to run on the passenger trains between Poona and Bangalore. The oil gas will be manufactured in Bombay and carried to Poona in special reservoirs, and the holders in each carriage will be constructed to contain sufficient gas for 48 hours' consumption.

THE Shanghai *Mercury* tells the following story:—When Admiral Shufeldt went to Korea to arrange for a treaty, Miss Shufeldt missed a valuable bracelet, the theft of which was duly reported to the proper authorities. Suspicion rested on two natives, who were taken before the tribunal and subjected to a rigorous examination. The officials found that no incriminating evidence could be obtained against the suspected culprits, and informed Miss Shufeldt of the fact; but added, in a spirit of courtesy:—"If Madame wishes, however, we will at once cut off the heads of both men." It is not reported what the sequel was.

FROM the 22nd to the 28th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 20 Native Christians, 287 Hindus, and 50 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 366 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 302. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 7 from measles, 117 from fevers, 56 from dysentery, 21 from diarrhœa, and 163 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 42·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 provious years was 36·7 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Manchester Guardian* thinks that Lord Kimberley and his colleagues favour the adoption of a gold standard for India. The *Guardian* holds that the demonetisation of silver in India would involve its abandonment as a standard of value and a medium of exchange throughout the world, except in a few backward countries. The paper complains that the British delegates at the Monetary Conference include two representatives of London City finance and two officials, all credited with being opposed to the views of the one representative of trade and industry, Sir William Houldsworth. It is unfair to sacrifice the interests of the nation to the narrow prejudices and imperfect information of the London Stock Exchange.

MR. FREDERIC ROWLANDSON has, the *Madras Mail* understands, been offered the office of Sheriff for the ensuing year, and has accepted it. Our contemporary, congratulating Lord Wenlock on his selection writes:—Twenty years have come and almost gone since Mr. Rowlandson arrived in Madras. During these years he has been a leading light in the European Society of this city. He has identified himself with every movement which has had in view the amelioration of the poorer members of the European community in this Presidency, and a little over a year ago he accepted the Presidentship of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, for which he has been working strenuously ever since and has thereby inspired its members with renewed life and vigour. Mr. Rowlandson is singularly well fitted for this high office. Of commanding presence and fluent speech, he will, on all those public occasions which demand the presence of the Sheriff, add lustre to the ancient office. Lord Wenlock, in his nomination of Mr. Rowlandson, has paid a compliment to the legal profession and the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community will feel gratified that his Excellency should have seen fit to choose their President to fill the Shrievalty for the coming year. It will not be the first time that the name of Rowlandson has appeared on the list of Sheriffs, for from 1834 to 1835 Mr. Arthur Rowlandson filled it, and he was, if we mistake not, also an Attorney-at-Law.

As exhibiting the means used to procure signatures to petitions for currency reforms in India the *St. James's Gazette* publishes a circular which, it says, was sent out by a firm of Calcutta merchants to millowners, suggesting that labourers at their mills, possessing small plots of land, might describe themselves as landowners. Our contemporary evidently discovered afterwards that it has been victimised by an unscrupulous contribution, for it took care not to insert the paragraph in the weekly edition which enjoys an Indian circulation.

THE impression is getting abroad that large numbers of naval officers are banding themselves together to extort unfair terms from the authorities. Commander Robinson, Assistant Editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, explains that a circular was sent out in order to elicit the opinions of officers regarding their grievances, which are only redressable after engaging the attention of Parliament, chiefly relating to leave, messing, and the length of time they were kept away from home. There were thirteen hundred responses, and remarkable unanimity of opinion was shown. The agitation is strongly condemned by Admiral Colomb and others, as subversive of discipline. The *Times* warns its promoters against methods forbidden by the authorities. Mr. Russell, Editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, states that the movement did not originate in his office.

IT is increasingly evident that the new German military bills have received great opposition, despite the fact that it is known that there is complete unanimity regarding them between the Emperor and his ministry. The Press is almost unanimous in opposition, not on the ground of excessive cost, but because the military traditions of the past are being discarded. Less exorbitant proposals are unlikely to pass. Differences are apparent between General Caprivi and the Prussian ministry, causing a revival of the rumours of the latter's retirement.

MUCH indignation was aroused at Quebec, and some amusement elsewhere, by the American Consul reporting to Washington upon the alleged uncleanliness of French Canadians. An infuriate mob broke all the windows of the Consul's house, while the local authorities urged the Dominion Government to demand the Consul's recall. The American Consul-General has been directed to inquire and report.

THE French, with the assistance of seven thousand friendly natives, have achieved another victory over fourteen thousand Dahomeyans, under the personal command of King Behanzin. The battle lasted three hour. The Dahomeyans are said to have displayed marvellous bravery, and the Amazons charged to within seven yards of the French square, leaving twenty dead. The king was the first to fly. The Dahomeyan loss is variously reported at 100 and 2,000. The French had about forty casualties. After the battle, the Dahomeyans left large quantities of German ammunition on the field. The French are in a state of great excitement. They have not heard of Colonel Dabbs since he resumed his advance, and fear that it is possible that a disaster has happened.

LADY FRANCES BALFOUR'S reply to Lady Jeune has elicited from the latter a long and frank disquisition on the Queen's influence upon Society. She holds that the retirement of the Queen has done more to democratise English Society than any of the many causes which have helped to bring about the changes of the last thirty years. The influence of the Queen's private life, while appealing strongly to the country at large and endearing her to the mass of her people, is much more potent among the masses where the feeling to her is one of deep and chivalrous sentiment, than it is among the various sets of society who take their cue from others in a more exalted position than themselves, but whom they see and with whom they come in contact occasionally only. It is obvious how little control the Sovereign, as long as she abstains for taking her recognised place in Society, can have over the heterogeneous mass of which it is now composed, and there can be no disloyalty in admitting what must now be indisputable. While holding a strong opinion on this particular point, Lady Jeune says one cannot in fairness but admit that it may well be that the sentiment of loyalty and affection to the Queen is in a great measure due to her seclusion from the bustle and strife of public life.

A SOMEWHAT singular case is occupying the minds of officials in Finland. Every paper entering the country has to pass official censors, and if deemed dangerous for the peace of the land it is confiscated. A gentleman at Helsingfors subscribed some time since to a very peaceful periodical in the Hebrew language. The first copy reached the censors the other day, and these gentlemen, not being able to make out a word of what was said, simply confiscated the print as being "unfit for reading." The addressee, however, was not content with this, and has brought the matter before the higher officials and before the Finnish public.

MR. M. M. TRUMBULL, of Chicago, an able and energetic advocate of Free Trade in the States, has sent to his Free Trade friends in London advance copies of a new and enlarged edition of his book, "The Free Trade Struggle in England." It contains a fac-simile letter from the late Mr. John Bright, who wrote to Mr. Trumbull in 1882: "The American tariff is so incapable of defence that discussion of the strange burdens it lays upon your people can only end in some great change and great reform. Such a reform will bring our two great nations nearer together, but the advantage will prove to be much more for your people than for ours. . . In a few years after your tariff has been made reasonable it will be as easy to persuade the United States to go back to the times of slavery as to the days of the mischiefs of Protection.

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, ardent Protectionist as he is, appears to be in hot water with a section of the American Press, because his clothes are made by London tailors. It came out that he ordered a suit by cable, and when taxed with this he admitted it without turning a hair, explaining that when about to start for Europe last year he suddenly remembered that his garments lacked freshness, and cabled to two London tailors to have some ready for him. New York, he remarked in further extenuation of his political inconsistency, is a season behind London in clothes, and it does not do to appear in London unless one's garb is up to date. On one of his trips Mr. Depew brought a stock of New York clothes over here with him, "diagonals, on the cutaway style," he explained, but London was not wearing cutaways, having inclined to "long frocks of Prince Albert cut." He had to get new clothes or else appear singular. He has heard Americans declare that nothing would induce them to wear a high silk hat, but in London they soon adopt it, rather than be "out of line" with Englishmen of their own social standing. The reporter who interviewed Mr. Depew, about his sartorial iniquities then accused him of having had clothes made in Germany. He pleaded guilty with extenuating circumstances. Arriving at Homburg one hot summer he found himself with nothing cool enough for the temperature, and procured a suit of flannels from a local tailor.

A YOUNG Persian doctor who has spent four years in America, and taken a medical degree there, and who is a descendant of a well-known bishop of the Nestorian Church, writes with much naivete in an American magazine, the *Cosmopolitan*, about Persian women. We cull the following amusing incident from his article:—"All travellers are disappointed that there is no fun in Persia, especially those who are fond of ladies' society. Then the reader must learn that there is no use of going to Persia for that purpose. In some ranks you may spend all your life, but not have seen a single lady's face. I give one instance from my own experience. I was in love with one young lady, she was my uncle's daughter, but could not speak a single word to her. I was living in the same town, near to her. I had heard about her only from this and that person. I did decide and venture one afternoon to see and speak to her one word. She visited her grandmother's house just attached to our house. I saw her near four o'clock at the gate of her grandmother's house: then she went in. I watched the door until evening. The dark of the night began, clouds rose, and the winds were cold and blowing cruelly. I was watching the door, and she was comfortable with her grandmother. It is true that I was chattering with cold in front of the window. The thunder rose, the showers began, but I was kneeling down and watching her while she was inside. Everybody locked his door and windows. I was wet as if I had been in the ocean, still expecting that she would come and that I would have a chance of saying one word to her. Last of all I heard her grandmother say, 'Dear, you can't go home to-night, you must stay here.' Then it was all vanity for me. I lost my hope and came home and received a scolding from mother, although she knew nothing of the fact."

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANTS W. W. NICHOLAS and J. M. Lang have been appointed Captains in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUT. W. F. NEWNHAM, Indian Staff Corps, has received an extension of three months' leave, on private affairs.

LIEUT. A. E. BEADON, probationer for the Staff Corps, has been granted six months' leave, on medical certificate.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT FRANCIS EDWARD SWINTON has been brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

LIEUT. H. W. COBHAM, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry, goes on leave for one year, on private affairs.

THE services of Captain R. Southey, 30th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. W. V. LECKIE, and Lieut. B. P. S. Rooke, of the Indian Staff Corps, have been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUTENANT N. G. FRASER, Indian Staff Corps, has been allowed an extension of leave for two months' on medical certificate.

COLONEL J. G. FAGAN, General List Cavalry, Commandant, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been allowed six months' leave, on private affairs.

A SUM of two thousand rupees has been sanctioned for the construction of additional family quarters for the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, at Bakloh.

LIEUT. S. H. PELLY, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, 30th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave for one year, on medical certificate.

THE pay of the Bombay Cavalry sowar having been increased by one rupee a month, the Government of India have decided to increase his dismounted pay also by one rupee.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the proposal that Sub-Inspectors of Army Schools serving in India should be allowed the same salaries as Quartermasters of Cavalry serving in this country.

THE services of Colonel J. Rutherfurd, Bombay General List Infantry, Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

CAPTAIN J. MONTEITH, 7th Bombay Lancers, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Captain A. W. L. Bayley, D.S.O., whose tenure of office is about to expire.

THE No. 1 Company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners at Kirkee have been ordered into camp at Dhanowrie to prepare the roads and keep them in repair during the coming Rifle Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association.

SURGEON-CAPTAINS AND SURGEON-LIEUTENANTS who may be detailed for duty by rail in medical charge of detached parties of British troops, will, in future, receive a daily allowance of Rs. 3, as is allowed to Captains and Subalterns of British troops.

SANCTION has been accorded to the issue of 40 star shells for use with the 12-pounder B. L. gun, to enable certain experiments in night firing to be carried out during the Central Meeting of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association at Meerut in December.

MAJOR E. C. KELLIE, Staff Corps, Commandant, 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, and Lieut C. A. Roosmale Cocq, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, have each been granted a year's leave, on private affairs.

CAPTAIN F. W. T. CAULFIELD, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Kirkee in place of Captain Evens ordered to rejoin his regiment at Loralai (3rd Beluchis) on appointment as 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Captain Sievwright, resigned the Service.

MAJOR C. J. BLOOMFIELD, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, has been confirmed as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District. Major R. C. Paull of this regiment, now on leave, has been directed to proceed to England, on promotion, to a half-pay Lieutenant-Coloneloy.

THE Principal Medical Officer of the Poona District has been directed to depute a medical officer to examine and report on the water-supply in the villages of Koregaum, Wagholi, Lonikhand, Shrikrapur, and Lohogaum, the probable encamping grounds of the troops engaged in the next camp-of-exercise.

THE 1st Northampton Regiment arrived in Poona on Wednesday morning, and marched to the Rest Camp at Ghorepori, headed by the band of the Lancashire Fusiliers. The regiment will rest at Poona until the 17th and 18th instant, when, if the road is clear of cholera, the regiment will be railed to Bangalore. A strong party of men of the 2nd Battalion, strength 440 is expected to arrive at Bombay, from Singapore, towards the end of this month.

THE RAIN-SPECULATION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Grennan charged Dosabhoy Eduljee and Canjee Bhimjee with keeping a gaming-house in contravention of the new amended Gaming Act. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

The defendants had, on the last occasion, applied for and obtained witness-summonses to three persons, but Mr. Inverarity intimated that he had made up his mind not to call any evidence.

Mr. Little, in addressing the Court, said that in the absence of contradicting evidence, his Worship ought to be guided by the evidence already given in this case. The evidence conclusively showed that the clock placed in the shed was used as a means of gaming or, rather, betting. In this case it was amply proved that this clock was frequently consulted in those wagering transactions; yet it was not necessary to do so in order to bring it under the meaning of the section of gaming if it was expressed or understood that the bets were to be determined by the time of that clock. Whether the clock was looked at or not was perfectly immaterial if it was proved that the clock was placed there to decide wagering transactions. It might be used in more than one way. Mr. Little contended that the bets must have been decided by some particular time. People would not go to bet without being expressedly or impliedly given to understand that something or other was to determine the time. These were gaming people and less likely to leave the matter in doubt. Mr. Little then reviewed the evidence at some length, and asked his Worship to hold that the clock was the means of gaming.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the Court for the defence, pointed out that the judgment of the High Court, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, was conflicting with that of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, who was of opinion that the instrument of gaming must have been specially devised or intended for gambling, and no other purpose. The Magistrate ought to decide the case according to the law laid down in the cases already reported. Before the accused were convicted, which, Mr. Inverarity felt confident, would not be, it should be conclusively proved that the clock was an instrument or a means of wagering. The evidence for the prosecution was meagre in itself. The prosecution had another advantage in re-calling evidence to patch up the gaps, and Inspector Framji had, when he was re-called, the opportunity to know beforehand what he was expected to say, as he was sitting in the court during the whole hearing of the case. Mr. Little had taken nearly four months to prove whether certains things were instruments of gaming or not, and the learned counsel believed that he (Mr. Little) had not established his case. His Worship ought not to be guided by the high moral attitude adopted by Mr. Little in conducting the case. The bet was made with reference to the time and not the clock, as would be shown by the evidence. If the clock was considered to be an instrument of gaming, why should not a book, from which a Magistrate decided a legal point, and on which he (Mr. Inverarity) had undertaken a supposititious bet with Mr. Little whether his Worship would decide this way or that way, be considered an instrument of gaming? If the clock was consulted for time, the book was as well consulted for solution of a legal point. The clock was, however, not used by the bettros but by the arbitrators. Mr. Inverarity concluded by remarking that the indignant attitude which Mr. Little had adopted in this case had produced such a benevolent effect on his mind that he had resolved never to make any bet.

The Magistrate reserved his judgment.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company:—Approximate earnings for the week ending 15 Oct., 1892, Rs. 13,021. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 13,895. Decrease, Rs. 874. Receipts per mile for the week ending 15th Oct., 1892, Rs. 255-5-0 Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 272-7-5. Decrease Rs. 17-2-5. Receipts from 1st July to 15th Oct., 1892, Rs. 1,72,722. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 1,86,785. Decrease, Rs. 14,063.

GONDAL NEWS.

WEDNESDAY last week, writes a correspondent, was a gala-day in Gondal, it being the twenty-eighth birthday anniversary of H. H. the Thakore Sahib. The heir-apparent of Bhownugger—Prince Bhowsinghjee—was present to take part in the rejoicings. The Thakore Saheb, in the company of his wife, has already left England. He is returning home, *via* America, Japan, China, Australasia, and Ceylon, thus making a "round the world tour." This will be one of the greatest travelling feats ever performed by an Indian chief, accompanied by his Rajput spouse.

The railway extension from Jetalsar to Rajkot, of which Gondal is a joint-proprietor, will in all probability be completed within five months. The opening ceremony is likely to be inaugurated by H. E. Lord Harris, and as usual, there will be no lack of *fanfare* and festivity in honour of the occasion.

It is highly gratifying to note that the Thakore Sahib has very much endeared himself to his people, who are justly proud of the spurs won by his Highness in the fields of science and literature. Not only do they seem to love him and esteem him in the extreme, but they go the length of virtually idolizing him. Sometime ago, taking advantage of his presence in England, they spontaneously thought of voting him a statue by public subscription in appreciation of many important privileges enjoyed under his beneficent rule. They held a public meeting of their own in the capital town to which delegates from other parts of the State were invited. The proceedings were conducted with the greatest decorum—the inevitable speeches forming no mean feature of the programme. The resolutions were passed with acclamation. District committees were formed to co-operate with the central committee; and all classes of the community cheerfully combined to give a practical shape to the proposal. They forwarded the proposal to his Highness through the Dewan, Mr. Bezanjee, requesting his Highness to sit for his statue. The Chief seems to have been deeply touched by the request, as the following extract from his reply sent to the Dewan goes to show:—"Certainly it is most gratifying to me to learn that my subjects have unanimously voted me a statue by public subscription. My first impulse on reading the interesting proceedings was to decline the proposed honour—not that I failed to appreciate the spirit of loyalty and good-will underlying the present movement—but because I did not remember to have done anything unusual to merit so high a distinction. The request, however, is so pressing, and is made with such evident earnestness, that I do not feel justified in refusing it. I think I should subordinate my personal sentiment in the matter to the general gratification of a spontaneous desire on the part of my numerous subjects who have merged all their race differences in the act of showing their loyalty and attachment to my person. I, therefore, request you to be so kind as to convey my heartfelt thanks to all the classes of my people from whom the proposal has emanated, and to tell them how deeply sensible I am of their love and devotion, assuring them at the same time that while I am justly proud to have secured a permanent abode in the inmost recesses of their hearts, it will always be my bounden duty to exert myself in their interests and do all in my power to promote their welfare and prosperity." The reply has made the healthiest of impressions on the mind of the people. H. H. the Thakore Saheb has every reason to congratulate himself on the excellent relations subsisting between him and his subjects.

A MISSIONARY CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

A LENGTHY programme has been prepared for discussion at the Decennial Conference, which is to open on the 29th December. Papers are to be read on the following among other subjects:—

Missionary Work among the Depressed Classes and the Masses—(*a*) Nature of Instruction given, (i) before Baptism, (ii) after Baptism. (*b*) Moral and Spiritual results produced. (*c*) The best methods of work for the future. Social and Legal Rights of Native Christians—Marriage and Divorce; work among Lepers; the Native church in India—its Organization and Self-Support; the Religious Training of the Young; the Jesuit Advance in India; work among the Educated Classes of India—(*a*) Their numbers, influence, and diffusion. (*b*) Their religious attitude. (*c*) Methods of dealing with them; work among Women; the Native Church—The Training and Position of its Ministry; education as a Missionary Agency; industrial Work; plan of Uniform Missionary Statistics; the Observance of the Lord's Day in India; public Morals in India; meeting of the Christian Women Workers' Union; the Social and Legal Standing of the Lower Classes; work among Anglo-Indians and Eurasians; missionary Comity; Christian Literature.

STRANGE MATRIMONIAL STORY.

AT the Westminster Police-court on the 12th ult. Mr. Sheil was occupied for a considerable time in hearing a remarkable summons, the complainant being a married woman, named Sarah Alice Beresford, and the defendant, a young man, named George Edmund Hawkins, of Clipstone street, Portland-road.—Mr. Duerdin Dutton, who appeared on behalf of the complainant, said the evidence would disclose about as singular and romantic a story as it was possible to imagine. Complainant, ten years ago, was a good-looking girl, employed as nurse at the Chelsea Infirmary, and she met the defendant and became on very friendly terms with him. Notwithstanding their intimacy, complainant, on the 8th of October, 1882, married a young gentleman, named Charles Alfred Beresford, whose acquaintance she had casually made a comparatively short time before. Defendant was the "best man" at the wedding, and after the ceremony he walked with the bride. At the church doors the bridegroom left the couple and neither of them had seen or heard of him since. Complainant was enceinte at that time, and she went home to her parents with Hawkins, who was presented as her husband. From the date of the marriage till last July Hawkins lived with complainant at various addresses. The woman had given birth to six children, but four had died, and consequently orders were only asked for in respect of a girl, born on the 24th of January, 1883, and a boy born on October 3rd, 1891.—The complainant bore out the statement of her advocate as to her husband leaving her at the church doors. She swore that she had never seen or heard of him since Hawkins went home with her in place of the bridegroom. She had worked for Hawkins nightly by taking out a coffee stall at Ebury-bridge, Pimlico. Defendant in July, deserted her for another woman, and told her that she could do her best and worst to make him pay for the children. When the coffee stall was in full swing he could afford to live well without work. She had been obliged to sell the goodwill of the stall and was now without means.—Defendant made allegations as to the conduct of the complainant, and asserted that he was palmed off on her husband as the girl's brother.—Mr. Dutton produced the certificate of the marriage, which showed that the parties had given an address at a coffee-house, and that Hawkins was one witness and a parish official another. The bridegroom was described as "Charles Alfred Beresford, aged 22, gentleman."—The mother of complainant, a widow, residing in College-place, Chelsea, deposed that she recollected her daughter's wedding day. Hawkins was supposed to be the bridegroom, and produced a paper which looked like a certificate. At the dinner he was congratulated. Witness always thought that defendant was complainant's husband till July last. They had lived together from the day of the wedding.—Defendant: And at last she told me to take my hook. He got my coffee stall and sold that up.—After some further evidence Mr. Sheil said he found a difficulty about making an order in respect of the first child; but with regard to the one born in October last year he should direct defendant to pay 5s. a week.—Mr. Dutton asked for costs, and was awarded five guineas.—Defendant while waiting for the order to be served on him, said he should certainly appeal.

THE MILL HANDS STRIKE.

IT is asserted by the employers that the mill-hands now on strike in Bombay are acting under the evil influence of an agitator who is leading them to believe in what is really only an imaginary grievance. It is not true they have been reduced by two pies, but only nominally by half a pie. Still their wages are exactly the same as before, for the increased product is accounted for by the introduction of new machinery, and not by increased labour of the hands. They had made no objection to this for two months, and their action now is only to be accounted for by the undue influence indicated.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for week ending 22nd October, were Rs. 8,78,087-6-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,36,663-4-8. Increase, Rs. 41,424-1-4. Miles open week ending 22nd October, 1892, 1,615-7-10. Corresponding week last year, 1,582-7-10. Increase, 33. Per mile open for week ending 22nd October, 1892, Rs. 528-10-1. Increase, Rs. 14-13-6. Earnings from 1st July, 1892, to 22nd Oct., 1892, Rs. 1,25,15,653-12-0. From 1st July, 1891, to 24th October 1891 Rs. 134,25,475-1-0. Decrease, Rs. 9,09,821-5-0.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 1st November were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette.*

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 31st, 8 feet 3 inches against 8 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Crops somewhat damaged by crickets and tortoises in Ghorabari taluka. Rabi sowings in progress, Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 4 feet 4 inches against 4 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Kharif threshing commenced. Crops slightly damaged by locusts in one and by crickets in three talukas.

Hyderabad.—Kharif reaping approaching completion; average outturn about 12 annas. Rabi sowing progressing.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts damaging crops in 2 dehs. Jowari 40 against 38 lbs. last year, bajri 42 against 44 lbs., wheat 22 against 22½ lbs. Estimated rabi cultivation 67,000 acres.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain in Chachra and Nagar talukas; maximum 61 cents. Reaping of kharif crops, excepting rice, general. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Ahmedabad.—Rain in Sanand 4 cents; none elsewhere. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of rice and jowari in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 29th October).—Rain for week, 20 cents in Anand. Standing crops in good condition. Kodra and bajri reaping completed in Matar taluka and reaping of rice, kodra and bajri progressing elsewhere. Sowing of gram and wheat continues. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of bajri slightly fallen.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 1 inch at Anklesvar, minimum 7 cents at Broach for season, maximum 41 inches 13 cents at Amod, minimum 32 inches 46 cents at Vagra. Cutting of bajri and rice and sowing of jowari and wheat in progress. Slight damage to bajri crops owing to heavy rain. Standing crops doing well. Prospects of crops good. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain in Chorasi, Bardoli and Pardi talukas; maximum 1 inch 30 cents in Bardoli, minimum 8 cents in Pardi; for season, maximum 110 inches 49 cents in Pardi, minimum 47 inches 24 cents in Olpad. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of kharif crops and rabi sowing continue. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, at Dhulia 91 cents, average in the district 1 inch 7 cents; for season, at Dhulia 27 inches 73 cents, average in the district 33 inches 32 cents. Reaping of kharif crops, picking of cotton and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Kharif crops slightly damaged by excessive rain in most of the talukas. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rain for week, at Nasik 1·77, Sinnar 1·64, Igatpuri 1·28 inches, in other talukas maximum in Yeola 79 and minimum in Dindori 9 cents; for season, at Nasik 32 inches 89 cents. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue, but retarded in Chandor and Nandgaon by excessive rainfall. Kharif crops injured by rain. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri, Chandor and Nasik; fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 0·67 inch on 1st. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 26th, nil from 27th to 29th, 2° warm on 30th and 31st, and 1° cool on 1st. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind southerly except on 29th when wind was normal. Lightning on 29th and 31st; thunder and lightning on 30th.

Thana.—Rain for week, at Thana 97 cents; in talukas maximum at Bhiwndi 1 inch, minimum at Dahanu 32 cents; total at Thana 131 inches 62 cents. Early crops will slightly suffer owing to recent fall of rain; reaping in progress. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 5 inches 32 cents in Mahad, minimum 57 cents in Uran. Reaping retarded by rain at Mahad and Khalapur; continues in other places. Crops somewhat injured owing to excess of rain in 5 talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 8 inches 11 cents in Rajapur, minimum 1 inch 81 cents in Chiplun. Reaping retarded on account of rain. Agricultural stock good.

Poona.—Heavy rain throughout the district; at Junnar 2·51, Indapur 2·12, Khed 2·13, Ambegaon 1·21, Sirur 2·57, Purandhar 4·65, Bhimthadi 7, Dhond 2·12, Haveli ·21, Maval ·53 and Mulshi 4·41 inches; for season, maximum in Mulshi 66 inches 1 cent, minimum in Indapur 23 inches 88 cents. Owing to the excessive rain damage has occurred to the standing kharif crops throughout the district except in the Indapur and Khed talukas. In Bhimthadi the crops bordering on the Nira River have been washed away in some places. Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 8 inches 89 cents in Shivgaon, minimum 97 cents in Kopargaon, for season, maximum 41 inches 95 cents in Nagar, minimum 24 inches 10 cents in Kopargaon. Sowing of rabi and reaping of kharif crops continue in parts and retarded in others owing to heavy rain of the week, which is also likely to be injurious to cotton and reaped bajri. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 29th October).—Rain for week, at Sholapur 3·16, Barsi 4·24, Madha 6·82, Karmala 5·03, Pandharpur 4·03, Sangola 1·79 and Malsiras 3·01 inches; for season, maximum at Barsi 50 inches 46 cents, mimimum at Karmala 28 inches 89 cents. Rain more than sufficient. Standing kharif crops slightly damaged in some talukas by excessive rain. Prospects of kharif crops fair in some talukas. Fodder and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 1 inch 87 cents, total 37 inches 14 cents; in talukas during week, maximum 4 inches 6 cents in Wai, minimum 1 inch 40 cents in Valva. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops retarded by excessive rain in some talukas. Kharif crops being damaged by excessive rain in Valva, Wai, Khatav and Tasgaon. Condition of cattle good.

Bijapur.—Much rain throughout the district, maximum 4 inches 66 cents at Bagalkot, minimum 1 inch 19 cents at Sindgi; total rainfall in Bijapur 33 inches 41 cents. Excessive rain has damaged kharif crops in most places; rabi sowings retarded and reaping of kharif crops obstructed. Cattle and fodder-supply good.

Belgaum.—Rain, maximum at Belgaum 7 inches 6 cents, minimum at Hukeri 1 inch 11 cents; excessive throughout district, damaging a few houses in Belgaum, injuring early crops in Belgaum and in other parts, and retarding rabi sowing in some places. Total rain at Belgaum 64 inches 17 cents. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations varying from 4 inches 10 cents in Nargund to 25 cents in Ranebennur; total rainfall of season, maximum in Kalghatgi 43 inches 12 cents, minimum in Ranebennur 15 inches 63 cents. Paddy and jowari in ears. Reaping of minor crops completed. Cotton plants good. Wheat sowing retarded and jowari suffering a little owing to excessive rain.

Canara.—Moderate rain throughout district. Harvest continues. Garden produce and sugarcane doing well.

Rajkot.—Sowing of gram and wheat nearly completed. Weeding going on.

Wadhwan.—Reaping of bajri, sowing of wheat, and weeding of cotton in progress.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops in fair conditon. Rabi sowing in prorgess. Reaping of kharif crops continues.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 1 was 436, giving a death-rate of 26·32 per annum per thousand as against 29·93 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·50 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 97 died from fevers; 81, phthisis; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 69, affections of the respiratory organs; 13, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 20 still-born; 51, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 25; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 204; Hindu outcaste, 24; Musalman, 110; Parsee, 23; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 1; European, 1; Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 313 as against 336 the corresponding period of last year, and 340 the average over the past five years.

Dr. Assmann warns the readers of *Das Wetter* that it is dangerous to conclude that people struck down by lightning are necessarily dead. The intensity of the flash is subject to considerable variation. Not long ago an officer and a bugler holding his horse were both struck. The officer, however, recovered in time to attend to the bugler, who seemed dead. But by at once adopting the method of artificial respiration as applied to the apparently drowned, the man was gradually brought back to life. Dr. Assmann is convinced that were this treatment applied as soon after the stroke as possible, and continued for at least a quarter of an hour, many of those apparently killed might be restored to life.

THE NEW GENERAL OF THE JESUITS.

The election of a new General of the Society of Jesus is no longer an occurrence that agitates Christendom, observes a writer in the *Standard*. Yet, he continues, if careful attention to place and circumstance could invest an event with commanding interest, the Chapter of Provincials and Delegates which, in secret ballot, has just called Father Martin to the Headship of their Order, would occupy the thoughts of, at any rate, Catholic Europe. Mystery is one of the main elements in securing dramatic effect, and, faithful to the traditions of the organisation, those who had to arrange for the choice of a successor to Father Anderledy so jealously guarded the secret of the gathering that not till the choice was made was the outer world aware of the solemn conclave. Reasons of policy, of course, had their share in dictating this well-contrived surprise. Pressure, which is not always prompted by zeal for the propagation of the faith, might easily have been put upon the members of the Council, if it had been possible to ascertain beforehand where they were to come together. Meanwhile, curiosity was piqued, and inconvenient inquiry was baffled by rumours, pretending to authority, now that Monaco was to be the scene of the great function, and now that Roehampton was to be redeemed from its suburban obscurity by becoming the scene of the Œcumenical concourse. No one can question the fitness of the locality to which, in fact, the dignitaries of the Order were all the time wending their way from remote and scattered provinces of two hemispheres. Loyola, where the Chapter was held, was the early home of the Founder of the Order. Here was the castle of his ancestors; and here in the year following the five hundredth anniversary of his birth, assembled those whom it is no extravagance to describe as his spiritual descendants. In no secular lineage would it be possible to find a parallel to the close and unbroken succession of the fraternity of Jesuits. The modest pomp with which the announcement of the decision was made suited the associations and the scenery. For five days the twenty Provincials, on whom devolved what, in the eyes of their fellows and subordinates, was the supremely solemn obligation of the choice, prayed and meditated in secret seclusion, in the monastery of the beatified founder. It is hard, indeed, to conceive any retirement much more absolute than the picturesque loneliness of the valley which leads down from the snowy heights to the blue Biscayan sea. When, at length, the votes were given—much after the manner observed at the election of a new Pope—the new Chief, followed by the Chapter, attended a solemn "Te Deum." Soon the neighbouring town of Azpeitia celebrated, with processions, the auspicious choice, and—it is a sad drop into the prosaic to record—a telegram was sent to the Pope, to tell him that once again the devoted servants of the Holy See were under the guidance of one Head, whose authority was absolute and unquestioned.

The fact that Father Martin was already Vicar General of the Order probably marked him out for the office of supreme command. But it added in no small degree to his claims that he was a Spanish ecclesiastic. One may almost say that sovereignty has returned to its ancient seat, for the new General is a native of the neighbouring province of Burgos, and has been Rector of the living of Salamanca. The preference shown to Catholic Spain was by no means a matter of course. In the long list of Generals the majority are—as might be expected—Italians; but (to take those of the present century) there has been a Pole, a Hollander, a Belgian, and a Swiss, as well as a Roman. Great Britain and France have the distinction of never supplying a Leader to a Society which, to speak with candour, has been thoroughly and justly reprobated in both countries. It would, in truth, be difficult to find any country in which they have not been, at one time or another, in disgrace. Suppression is an almost invariable incident in their history, and in most European countries represents the last word in the annals as they stand. There is a suggestiveness to which it would be more than usually absurd to apply the cant phrase, the "irony of fate," in the circumstance that it is in Protestant States—Great Britain and America—that this intensely and aggressively Roman Catholic fraternity enjoys complete toleration, and lays claim to prosperity. The Holy See itself—to whose interests the Society is believed to be devoted—has on more than one occasion proscribed it. It is not difficult to explain this odd recompense for services that were unquestionably inspired by burning enthusiasm. The constitution of the Order, which so admirably fitted it for the ends contemplated by its Founder, lent itself with equal facility to aims that he did not contemplate and would have abhorred. Unmixed eulogy would be as gross an outrage on truth as sweeping censure would be on charity. The Society of Jesus has as its maxim, and, it must be hoped, as far as conscious intention goes, as its guide, the motto *Ad majorem Dei gloriam.* But there is an infinite variety and incongruity of view as to the modes in which the glory of God can be promoted. With the Jesuits the Divine honour was identified with the advancement of the secular pomp and power of Roman Catholicism, and of Roman Catholicism too often in its narrowest and most intolerant form. We do not for one moment forget the conspicuous benefits which the genius and the self-sacrificing toils of members of the Society of Jesus have, in every age and clime, done to humanity. In serving the Holy See they have served culture and enlightenment. Indirectly, indeed, by their discoveries in Science, by their accurate scholarship and literary taste, and above all, perhaps, by their systematic inculcation of logical accuracy and dialectical subtlety, they have ministered to that progressive liberalism of thought, against which, as religious propagandists, it has been, and still remains, their particular mission to wage unceasing war.

The staunch Protestant of every-day controversy persists in seeing in the Jesuit only a crafty emissary of a false creed—a clever, insinuating personage, who becomes all things to all men, talks sport to the young nobleman on the Turf, fascinates his sister by his minute acquaintance with the Paris fashions, assures the student of Science that it is only the Roman Catholic Church that has the secret of reconciling Darwinism with Revelation, and then turns to the soft-headed young Ritualist with a convincing demonstration that only with Rome is rest, and that inquiry may be dispensed with in the case of a creed which can stand the test of *quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus.* It may be said at once that the Jesuit of fact is by no means as clever or as unscrupulous as the minds fed upon fiction, or history not very different from fiction, are apt to believe. The Society of Jesus sent St. Xavier to convert India, and his work remains in countries that are still an honour to the Christian name. Inigo Lopez de Recalde himself (if we are for once to give St. Ignatius Loyola his right name) was a simple Knight of the Cross, very like Laurence Oliphant in his curiously blended and soaring love for fashionable frivolities on the one hand, and his habits of introspection and spiritual misgiving on the other. But whatever may have been the virtues and the illumination of individual members, the Order as an Institution was doomed to become noxious by the scientific perfection of its constitution. We do not dwell on the reputation it attained for casuistry, for dissimulation, for tenacious unscrupulousness. Something of the odium which attaches to it is due to the wit of Pascal, rather than to its inherent faults; something, also, to acts on the part of individuals which the general sense of the community repudiated. But the subjection of the will—nay, to a great extent, of the conscience—of the subordinates to the superiors—the culmination of all the energies of the Society in the all but untempered volition of one man, rendered it—in a world where human nature is saved from evil only by the check and countercheck of social life—a certain instrument of despotism and caprice. Let us honour by all means the heroism of the martyrs who faced without flinching crucifixion and unnamed torments in heathen lands, rather than refrain from delivering the message they were commissioned to preach—let us even spare some little tribute of respect for those who, as spies and conspirators it may be, braved the Penal Laws, in their eagerness to win back England to subjection to Rome. But not the less must we confess that if the Society of Jesus has been outlawed and impoverished in State after State, its own corruption and excesses have provoked the doom. Yet it, too, changes with changing times, and Father Martin may learn from the misfortunes of his predecessors not to repeat their errors.

The Isazai Field Force did the uncongenial work entrusted to it without a shot being fired, but Hashim Ali is still at large, and he may again be called from his retreat in Buner by the mischief-makers on the Hazara border whenever it suits their purpose to raise further trouble. Would it not be a simpler plan to remove those persons once and for all, and thus put an end to all further intrigues? Mr. Udny, Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, is an officer of wide experience on the North-West Frontier, and he cannot be blind to the dangers of the system which we have condemned. It is true that he is not in personal charge of the Hazara District, his head-quarters being at Peshawar itself, but he is responsible for the good management of every portion of the border in his Division, and he might well address himself to solving the Black Mountain problem before Hashim Ali raises his head again. If he will begin by looking on the British side of the frontier first, and is not afraid of revolutionising the policy which has brought about three expeditions in four years, he may find the solution by no means a hard one.

THE DEACON DIVORCE SUIT.

The trial which in France is the necessary preliminary to a divorce suit was entered upon at Grasse on the 13th ult. in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Parker Deacon. Mr. Deacon is an American, who on the 19th February last mortally wounded M. Abeille, a well-known Parisian, whom he surprised in his wife's bedroom at the Hotel Splendide, Cannes. In May Mr. Deacon was tried at Nice, and convicted of inflicting the wounds which had resulted in Abeille's death, the jury, however, acquitting him of intent to murder. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but was pardoned by President Carnot on the occasion of the recent celebration of the centenary of the French Republic. Mr. Deacon brings the present action against his wife with the object of proving that she committed adultery with Abeille. The case excited an enormous amount of interest, owing to the social position of the parties and the notoriety they have obtained through the previous proceedings. The court room was crowded to suffocation as soon as the doors opened at half-past eight o'clock this morning, many of those persons having been waiting outside since before seven o'clock. Mr. Deacon was present, but Mrs. Deacon did not attend, although she is in Grasse. Mr. Deacon was represented by Mr. Frank Pilatte, a member of the Nice Bar, and Mrs. Deacan by M. Barboux. The latter intervened in the outset of the proceedings and submitted that the Court was incompetent to deal with the case, because Mr. Deacon proposed to bring evidence upon a state of facts not relevant to the issue set forth in the pleadings. "Why,' he asked, "does Mr. Deacon, who has been convicted at the assizes of killing Abeille, bring this charge of adultery against his wife? It is because he desires to obtain her conviction in order to secure a decree of divorce without submitting to the full inquiry which is necessary in such a case as to all that has occurred between the date of the murder and the present trial." Counsel maintained that the evidence taken at the criminal trial in May last showed that Mr. Deacon was not quite right in his mind. He further said that Mr. Deacon's conduct towards his wife for years past already established that he was not in the full possession of his reason. Since the murder Mr. Deacon had become reconciled to his wife and how was it possible to argue that he was consistent in his present course. It had, moreover, been agreed in writing between the couple that they should share the custody of the children and he contended that this agreement involved the absolute renunciation of all subsequent legal proceedings. In conclusion, M. Barboux said: "If I were to go on with the case I could easily dispose of all the calumnies of which my client has been the object. If Deacon has now taken up a different attitude from that which he adopted after the trial, it is only for the purpose of revenging himself upon his wife for the verdict of the Assize Court. It is not true that since the trial Mrs. Deacon has continued to lead a life of pleasure and dissipation. She retired into a convent and has remained there during the past five months. I therefore repudiate the slanderous statements which have been levelled at her head." M. Pilatte, replying upon the preliminary objection raised, denied that any reconciliation between Mr. Deacon and his wife had taken place. He had no doubt felt very sorry for her, and had for the moment been overwhelmed by his emotion; but there had been no reconciliation in the legal sense of the word nor had anything occurred to deprive his client of his undoubted right to institute these proceedings. Mr. Deacon had always desired and claimed a divorce. After protesting against M. Barboux's suggestion that Mr. Deacon had profited pecuniarily from the generosity of his wife's lover, counsel said it was evident that the relations between Abeille and Mrs. Deacon were of a criminal character. It was therefore only just that the outraged husband should make this appeal to the law in order to obtain the divorce to which he was entitled. The verdict of the Assize Court could not be invoked against him. Before that tribunal the question of his wife's infidelity had never been raised. M. Pilatte proceeded to read a number of letters which Mrs. Deacon had written to her husband praying for his forgiveness, and repeated that Mr. Deacon had never in any way waived his right to have recourse to the law as he was now doing. M. Barboux, again addressing the Court, maintained that in answer to the letters which had been read Mr. Deacon had certainly given his wife to understand that he abandoned all intention to bring an action for divorce. "I do not know," M Barboux added, "what happens in America, but in France equivocation of that kind cannot be tolerated."

The Public Prosecutor submitted to the Court that there was no legal ground for the exemption claimed by Mrs. Deacon, since no proof of the alleged reconciliation had been adduced. Mr. Deacon, on the contrary, had clearly shown his determination to no longer live under the same roof as his wife. It was true that there had been an interview between them, but it was absurd to suggest that this fact was any indication of an intention on Mr. Deacon's part to renounce his legal rights. He alone could judge of the proper course to take for the vindication of those rights.

The Court, having considered the objection raised, found that there was nothing in Mr. Deacon's attitude towards his wife, or in his correspondence with her, involving a renunciation of his right to proceed against her for adultery. It accordingly disallowed the objection, and ordered the trial to proceed. The sitting was then adjourned till three o'clock. After the adjournment Mrs. Deacon's counsel intimated that he had appealed against the decision of the Court upon the point he had raised. He asked that the case should be adjourned until his appeal had been decided. This was agreed to, and the case was accordingly postponed, Mrs. Deacon being awarded costs.

CHINESE OFFICIALS AND CHINESE SERVANTS.

The *Daily News* Canton correspondent, writing in the early part of September, says: One of the modes by which the Chinese Government, in 1840, attempted to put an end to foreign trade with China was to arrest and imprison all Chinese servants in European employ. This was so effective that for a time the merchants had to cook their own food, and all business operations were suspended. By a special clause in the Tientsin treaty the Chinese Government engaged not to repeat this manœuvre, but this clause, like many others in that treaty, is rapidly becoming a dead letter. Having formed the opinion that foreign trade with the interior is a serious check upon the arbitrary exactions which they are accustomed to levy upon the Chinese, the officials here have determined to put an end to that trade. They dare not run the risk of arresting the merchant himself, but, by defying the Tientsin treaty, and resorting to their old tactics, they can cripple him by arresting his servants. This is the course the Chinese officials have adopted. In December last two Chinese servants of a British subject engaged in trade with the interior were arrested. They were respectable men, consistent members of a Christian church, had been in British employ for many years, and the only charge preferred against them was that they were on the employ of foreigners. All possible local efforts have been put forth to effect the release of these men, influential petitions from the foreign community have been presented to the British Consul and to the Chinese Government, large sums of money have been offered as bail for them, but all in vain. The men are still in prison, and there seems to be no prospect of their release. The Chinese officials have now proceeded to arrest other Chinese servants in British employ. There are not fewer than six in the goal in which the men arrested last December are confined. Several others are imprisoned elsewhere, and some of these have not only lost their liberty, but have been so brutally beaten that they are in danger of losing their lives. By these methods the Chinese Government have, at least in this part of China, made direct foreign trade with the interior impossible to British subjects. Merchants of other nationalities have not yet been interfered with in this way. German merchants are therefore rapidly taking up the business which British merchants are compelled to drop, and practically the whole of the direct trade with the interior of this province is already in their hands.

Lady Jeune answering, in the *North American Review*, the critics of her previous article on London Society, assures Mr. Osborne Morgan that her remarks on the girl of the nineteenth century are the result of her own observation and not of any conjugal confidences. Disputing valiantly with Mr. Mallock, Lady Jeune maintains that the great mass of Society owe few of the triumphs they enjoy to their wit, but much to their wine and food and piquantly says: Many a cordon bleu lays his head on his pillow every night with the satisfaction of knowing that his master and mistress would never be where they are but for his genius. Intellect, cultivation refinement are still the characteristics of certain sets in London, but the largest and most sought after is that whose aims are pleasure, and whose desires are the gratification of the moment.

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

MR. LECKY ON HISTORY.

Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, as president of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, delivered his inaugural address on Monday (10th ult.) at the opening of the winter session, taking for his subject the political value of history and the branches and methods of historical study that are most fitted to form a sound political judgment. Is history, he asked, a study of real use in practical, and especially in political, life? The question has been by no means always answered in the same way. In its earlier stages history was regarded chiefly as a form of poetry recording the more dramatic actions of kings, warriors, and statesmen. Homer and the earlier ballad-makers are, indeed, the first historians of their countries; and long after Homer, one of the most illustrious of the critics of antiquity described history as merely "poetry free from the incumbrance of verse," while another represented it as "a vessel which could never move unless the winds of poetry filled its sails." The portraits that adorned it gave some insight into human character. It breathed noble sentiments, rewarded and stimulated noble actions, and kindled by its strong appeals to the imagination high patriotic feeling. But its end was rather to paint than to guide, rather to consecrate a noble past than to furnish a key for the future; and the artist in selecting his facts looked mainly for those which could throw the richest colour upon his canvas. Most experience was in his eyes—to adopt an image of Coleridge's—like the sternlight of a ship which illuminates only the path we have already traversed; and a large proportion of the subjects which are most significant as illustrating the true welfare and development of nations was deliberately rejected as below the dignity of history. The old conception of history can hardly be better illustrated than in the words of Walter Savage Landor. "Show me," he makes one of his heroes say, "how great projects were executed, great advantages gained, and great calamities averted. Show me the generals and the statesmen who stood foremost that I may bend to them in reverence. Let the books of the treasure lie closed as religiously as the Sibyls. Leave weights and measures in the market-place, commerce in the harbour, the arts in the light they love, philosophy in the shady place, history on her rightful throne, and at the sides of her eloquence and war." ("Pericles and Aspasia.") It was chiefly in the 18th century that a very different conception of history grew up. Historians then came to believe that their task was not so much to paint a picture as to solve a problem; to explain or illustrate the successive phases of national growth, prosperity, and adversity. The history of morals, of industry, of intellect, and of art; the changes that took place in manners or beliefs; the dominant ideas that prevailed in successive periods; the rise, fall, and modification of political constitutions—in a word, all the conditions of national well-being became the subjects of their works. They sought rather to write a history of peoples than a history of kings. They looked specially in history for the chain of causes and effects. They undertook to study in the past the physiology of nations, and hoped, by applying the experimental method on a large scale, to deduce some lessons of real value about the conditions on which the well-being of society mainly depend. How far have they succeeded in their attempt and furnished us with a real compass for political guidance? Let me, in the first place, frankly express my own belief that to many readers of history the study is not only useless, but even positively misleading. An unintelligent, superficial, and pedantic use of history is the source of very many errors in practical judgment. Human affairs are so infinitely complex that it is vain to expect that they will ever exactly reproduce themselves, or that any study of the past can enable us to predict the future with the minuteness or the completeness that can be attained in the exact sciences. It is true, I imagine, of the great majority of educated men that their first political impression or bias is formed much less by the events of their own time than by childish recollections of the more dramatic conflicts of the past. We are Cavaliers or Roundheads before we are Conservatives or Liberals, and although we gradually learn to realise how profoundly the condition of affairs and the balance of forces have altered, yet no wise man can doubt the power which the first bias of the imagination exercises in very many cases through a whole life. Language which grew out of bygone conflicts continued to be used long after those conflicts and their causes have ended; but that which was once a very genuine voice comes at last to be little more than an insincere echo. The best corrective for this kind of evil is a really intelligent study of history. One of the first tasks that every sincere student should set before himself is to endeavour to understand what is the dominant idea or characteristic of the period with which he is occupied; what forces chiefly ruled it; what forces were then rising into a dangerous ascendancy and what forces were on the decline; what illusions, what exaggerations, what false hopes and unworthy influences chiefly prevailed. It is only when studied in this spirit that the true significance of history is disclosed. And the same method which furnishes a key to the past forms also an admirable judgment of the present. He who has learnt to understand the true character and tendencies of many succeeding ages is not likely to go very far wrong in estimating his own. Another branch of history which I would especially commend to the attention of all political students is the history of institutions in the constantly fluctuating conditions of human life. No institution has ever remained for a long period unaltered. Sometimes with changed beliefs and changed conditions institutions lose all their original utility. They become simply useless, obstructive, and corrupt; and, though by more passive resistance they may continue to exist long after they have ceased to serve any good purpose, they will at last be undermined by their own abuses. Other institutions, on the other hand, show that true characteristic of vitality, the power of adapting themselves to changed conditions and new utillities. Few things in history are more interesting and more instructive than a careful study of these transformations. There is probably no better test of the political genius of a nation than the power which it posseses of adapting old institutions to new wants; and it is in this skill and in this disposition that the political pre-eminence of the English people has been most conspicuously shown. Few greater calamities can befall a nation than to cut herself off, as France did in her great Revolution, from all vital connection with her own past. This is one of the chief lessons we learn from Burke—the greatest and truest of all our political teachers. Bacon expressed in an admirable sentence the best spirit of English politics when he urged that "men in their innovations should follow the example of time itself, which indeed, innovateth greatly, but quietly, and by degrees scarcely to be perceived." There is a third department of history which appeared to me especially valuable to political students. It is the history of the great calamities and revolutions that have befallen nations. On this subject we have in our country two great and opposite exaggerations. There is a school of writers, of which Buckle is an admirable representative, who are so struck by the long chain of causes, extending over many centuries, that preceded and prepared revolutions that they teach a kind of historic fatalism, reducing almost to nothing the action of individualities. There is another school, which is especially represented by Carlyle, who reduce all history into biographies, into the action of a few great men upon the world. The point which I would myself especially insist on is that there has scarcely been a great revolution in the world which might not, at some stage of its progress, have been either averted or materially modified, or at least greatly postponed by wise statesmanship and timely compromise. After illustrating his remarks by detailed references to the American Revolution and the French Revolution, Mr. Lecky proceeded to point out some other advantages which they might derive from history. He said: It is, I think, one of the best of all schools for that kind of reasoning which is most useful in practical life. It teaches men to weigh conflicting probabilities, to estimate degrees of evidence, to form a sound judgment of the value of athorities. Reasoning is taught by actual practice much more than by any *a priori* methods. There is one hint about historical reasoning which may not be unworthy of notice. When studying some great historical controversy we should place ourselves by an effort of the imagination alternately on each side of the battle, try to realise as fully as we can the point of view of the best men on either side, and then draw up upon paper the arguments of each in the strongest form we can give them. We should find that few practices do more to elucidate the past or form a better mental discipline. History, again, greatly expands our horizon and enlarges our experience by bringing us in direct contact with men of many times and countries. It gives young men something of the experience of old men and untravelled men something of the experience of travelled men. The men of each age must be judged by the ideal of their own age and country, and not by the ideal of ours. The power of realising and understanding types of character very different from our own is not, I think, an English quality, and a great many of our mistakes in governing other nations come from that deficiency. Some thirty or forty years ago specially it was the custom of English statesmen to write or speak as if the salvation of every nation depended mainly upon its adoption of a miniature copy of the British Constitution. History teaches clearly that some institutions are not fitted for all nations, and that what in one nation may prove perfectly successful may in another be supremely disastrous. The habits and traditions of a nation, the peculiar bent of its character and intellect, the degree in which self-control, respect for law, the spirit of compromise and disinterested public spirit are diffused through the people, the relations of classes and the divisions of property are all considerations of capital importance. The most precious lessons of history are moral ones. It expands the range of our vision, and teaches us, in judging the true interests of nations, to look beyond the immediate future. Few good judges will deny that this habit is now much wanted. The immensely increased prominence in political life of ephemeral influences—and especially the influence of the daily press—the immense multiplication of elections, which intensifies party conflicts, all tend to concentrate our thoughts more and more upon an immediate issue. They narrow the range of our vision, and make us somewhat insensible to distant consequences and remote contingencies. It is not easy in the heat and passion of modern political life to look beyond a Parliament or an election, beyond the interest of a party or the triumph of an hour. Yet nothing is more certain than that the ultimate distant and perhaps indirect consequences of political measures are often far more important than their immediate fruits, and that in the prosperity of nations a large amount of continuity in politics and the slow growth of political habits is of transcendent value.—(Cheers.)

HOW MEDICAL MEN ARE "SWEATED."

A very curious and instructive report has been drawn up by Dr. Leslie Phillips, secretary of the Medical Defence Union, and it has been presented to that body. It is something of a novelty to be told that there exist medical businesses in various parts of England the profits of which, and much the larger share of them in most cases, are practically shared by persons who have no medical or surgical diploma whatever, and do not pretend to have any. Medical Aid Associations comprise undertakings called Medical Associations, Friendly Society Dispensaries and Friendly Societies, and Friendly Society Medical Associations. It is possible to appreciate the slight distinctions in these names, but in their operations and the mode of carrying them out there are, we are assured, no essential differences. Let us take, then, the "Medical Aid Association," and endeavour to explain what such a combination means. It appears to be a business which has been established by amalgamating certain existing medical clubs in a town, but which may be made available for all comers. A medical man is engaged, or several, if the work to be done requires a number of such practitioners, and they are all generally called on to devote their whole time to affairs of the association on a certain scale of remuneration, the balance, after they are paid, passing to the credit of the association or "dispensary" in whose service they really are. Dr. Leslie Phillips says:—

> These associations are year by year making profits and acquiring constantly increasing wealth as well as paying officials, &c. This may be proper and desirable, if it is legitimately effected, but I contend it is not legitimate to do so by sweating medical men or by carrying on medical practice under cover of medical men. Their only source of income is fees paid for medical attendance, or from interest on investments acquired by profits made by carrying on a medical business. Only a small fraction of the fees paid for medical attendance finds its way into the pockets of the medical men. What this accumulation of wealth by these associations from carrying on medical practice means may be better understood from the following consideration:—In twenty years the Derby association has accumulated a balance of nearly £2,000.

The finances of these associations are managed by an executive which is composed of a committee and certain officials. The former in many cases are paid for their services, and sometimes a secretary is fortunate enough to receive a purse of money. Dr. Leslie Phillips reminds us that all the money received is earned solely by the hard-worked doctors, who in some instances receive pay quite inadequate to remunerate their valuable services. He alleges that

> In the case of the Kidderminster Amalgamated Society the members of the committee are paid in the aggregate £40 18s. 9d., each member being paid a sum, either 9d. or 6d., for each attendance; again, of course, out of the money earned by the skill and labour of the medical officer. Not only are the profits of the business thus dealt with, but large assets are acquired by the association or company. In the language of the Wolverhampton report presented at the annual meeting of delegates on January 28, 1892, we read that "land to the value of £550 has been acquired."

The medical man is paid, it is asserted, "a paltry wage," which, as a rule, does not exceed from one-fifth to one-third of the income derived from fees, after disbursing the cost of drugs, instruments, and surgical appliances. "Is it right, just, or desirable," asks Dr. Leslie Phillips, "that what is sternly denied to members of the profession should be allowed to a Medical Aid Association?" These organisations send out circulars, advertise and canvass for patients, practices which a medical man is forbidden to indulge in, under penalty of being professionally ostracised. An instance is cited where the income last year was £1,835, and a sum altogether of only £498 was paid to the surgeons of the "association" and to a locum tenens! Such a system is apt to subject the struggling practitioner to "sweating" in its most objectionable form. Can it be expected that the same attention will be paid, and the same care shown, to patients under such circumstances? In one notable case we learn that £369 was received from what an association describes in its accounts as "private practice," while the share received by the doctor, whose services produced this income, was about £173.

M. ZOLA ON THE FRENCH ARMY.

M. Zola has replied to the letter recently addressed to the *Figaro* by Captain Janera, a Bavarian officer, who took exception to the novelist's account of the French army in "La Debacle." M. Zola argues that, in glorifying the French army, Captain Janera did so out of a desire to magnify the prowess of the Germans in inflicting upon it so disastrous a defeat. In support of his account of the Sedan campaign and the state of the army, he asserts that he was guided by the French published accounts of the war and also by private documents communicated to him by Prince Bibesco. He then adds:—

> Captain Janera, and with him the whole of the military party in Germany, are anxious to establish the legend that in the French campaign they defeated innumerable armies, well equipped, well fed, and commanded by generals of genius. At Beaumont they make out that it was not one, but two army corps which they destroyed. At Sedan it was not an army already routed, exhausted with hunger and fatigue, that they prudently inveigled into a trap, but France herself, superb, invincible, with all her sons up in arms, that they heroically vanquished. The whole of the letter leads to this conclusion—Captain Janera only exalts our Generals, only extols our soldiers, only gives himself the cheap merit of a chivalrous courtesy, for the purpose of making the German victory appear greater by the contrast. Every word of praise he utters is simply a buffet on the cheek of the French Fatherland. *Eh bien! non!* It is not true that every man did his duty. The truth is now known and should not be concealed. Yes! There were soldiers who, in the scare of defeat, flung down their arms—yes our generals, brave though they were almost without exception, showed themselves to be ignorant and incapable—yes, our regiments were debilitated by want of food, invariably fought one against three, and were taken into action just as cattle are led to slaughter—yes, the campaign was a huge blunder, the responsibility for which devolves upon the entire nation. It must now be regarded as a terrible, but necessary, ordeal which the nation had to suffer to achieve, through tears and blood, its regeneration. It is right to proclaim this cry of intelligent and conscious patriotism, which lifts a load from the heart of France. It is needful for us that we should confess our faults and atone for them, if we would gather from the catastrophe self-respect and hope of future victory; and we tell Bavarian captains that the France they vanquished was not the France of to-day, but a demoralized France—forlorn, bereft of food, destitute of leaders, and yet so formidable still that she only succumbed to overwhelming numbers and foul play.

M. Zola contends that he was actuated by true patriotism in describing war with the paint off, at the expense of lying legends, and he comes to the conclusion that, "if the system of patriotic falsehood and self-deception were once more to prevail, we should be defeated over again."

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, November 2.

10 p.m.	76·8

THURSDAY, November 3.

6 a.m.	74·0
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	83·1
4 p.m.	82·1

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—November 1.

O'Donnell, Maj, Bo Inspector of Gym, on duty, from Poona.
Ryan, Maj, Bo, R A, from leave, from Panchgani.

November 2.

Cooke, 2nd Lt, Beng, R Sussex Regt, off leave, from Panchgani.
Taffe, Capt, Bo, A P D, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—November 1.

DeWilton, Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, to Khandalla.

November 2.

Stirling, Lt, Beng, Seaforth High, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Mathias, Lt, Bo Comt Dept, on duty to Karachi.

November 3.

Schreiber, Lt, Ma, R E, to rejoin, to Bellary.
Godwin, Surg-Col, Beng A M S, to join, to Rawal Pindi.
Hubbard, Surg-Lt, Beng, I M S, to join, to Allahabad.
Bolster, Surg-Maj, Beng, A M S, to join, to Mian Meer.
Kelly, 2nd Lt, Beng, R A, on duty, to Khandala.
Tate, Surg-Capt, Beng, A M S, to join, to Meerut.
Cooke, 2nd Lt, Beng, 2nd Rl Sussex Regt, to join, to Umballa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 4th November 1892.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 3284 Vol. M. Bagdazar to "A" Company.
No. 3285 Vol. P. M. Fernandes to "E" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

2. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging spears should apply to Sergeant-Major Gosling for the same.

3. Recruits are requested to communicate with Sergeant-Major Gosling regarding their uniform, helmets, arms, accoutrements and saddlery. Sergeant-Major Gosling will be at the Riding School every day from 6-30 to 7-30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 3.)

Military Department.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut W U Nicholas and J M Lang to be Capts to complete establishment.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Major E C Kellie, Staff Corps, Comdt, 3rd Regt (2nd Batn Rifle Regt) Bombay Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut C A Roosmale Cocq, Staff Corps, Offg Wing Officer, 3rd Bo Light Infty, for one year.

The following appointment is made:—Capt J Monteith 7th Bombay Lancers, Offg Depy Assist Adjt Genl, Mhow District, to be Depy Assist Adjt-Genl vice Capt A W L Bayly, D S O, whose tenure of appointment is about to expire.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—5th Bombay Cavalry.—Kote Dafedar Sher Muhamad to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Abdul Rashid Khan, pensioned. Kote Dafedar Nawab Khan to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Nasir Khan, pensioned.

The services of Col J Rutherfurd, Bo Genl List Infty, Depy Supdt, Mysore Revenue Survey, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut S H Pelly, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, 30th Bo Infty, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Col J G Fagan, Genl List Cavy, Comdt, 2nd Bombay Lancers, for six months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Lieut H W Cobham, Staff Corps, Sqdn Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry, for one year.

The services of Capt R Southey, 30th Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—6th Bombay Cavalry.—Jamadar Abdul Hak to be Ressaidar, vice Ressaidar Shanker Singh, pensioned.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—30th Regt (3rd Baluch Battn) Bo Infty.—Jamadar Rahmanuddin to be Subadar, and Havaldar Major Wahab Khan to be Jamadar, vice Subadar Kutbud-din, pensioned.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col F W V Leckie, Indian Staff Corps; Lieut B P S Rooke, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer have been granted by the Secy f State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut N G Fraser, Indian Staff Corps, two months, medical certificate, and W F Newnham, Indian Staff Corps, three months, private affairs.

The undermentioned Medical Officer is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment:—Surgn-Lieut Francis Edward Swinton.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

General Department.

Arthur Charles Trevor, Esq. of the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed by H M the Queen-Empress of India. to be a Member of Council at this Presidency in succession to the Honble Sir Charles Pritchard, K C I E, C S I.

Political Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J Fairlie Muir, I C S, on return to duty, to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, Mr C B Winchester, I C S, on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Janjira.

Judicial Department.

Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat, First Class Subte Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the dists of Poona and Satara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three mouths.

Mr Purshottam Krishna Khandekar is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Erandol in the Khandesh Dist; vice Mr Krishnaji Amrit Dabir, deceased.

Mr Ambritrai Shewaram is appointed, vice Mr Govindbaksh Avaitrai, deceased, to be Assist Public Prosecutor for the district of Shikarpur for such cases as may be made over to him by the Dist, Public Prosecutor of that dist.

Mr R Knight, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the First Class in the dist of Belgaum, is appointed to be the Magte in charge of the sub-division of that dist, comprising the talukas of Parasgad, Sampgaon and Khanapur.

Surg-Capt J P Barry, M B, Supt of Matheran in the dist of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magate of the Third class in that dist, and is invested with additional powers.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M P Khareghat, I C S, on relief by Mr W H Horsley, I C S, to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Shikarpur.

H E the Governor in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by Rao Saheb Sitaram Vishnu Bhave of his appt as Second class, fourth grade, Sub Judge at Alibag in the Thana District.

H E in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Gajanan Keshav Kanekar to act as Second class, fourth grade, Sub Judge at Alibag, pending further orders.

Mr H W J Bagnell, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the First class in the dist of Poona, is appointed to be the Magte in charge of the sub-division of that dist, comprising the talukas of Indapur, Bhimthadi, Purandhar and Sirur. Mr Bagnell is also invested with power to call for records Section 435).

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 5 of the Act, to appoint Mr H W G Bagnell, I C S, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Hari Atmaram Mohile, B A, LLB, to be Second class, fourth grade, Sub Judge, vice Rao Saheb Sitaram Vishnu Bhave, resigned.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe to act as First class Sub Judge under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the dists of Poona and Shatara, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat, or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Narayan Randive, Second class Sub Judge of Satara, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Sub Court of Satara, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Manakeshwar Gopal Mhaskar, acting Mahalkari of Petha Mokhada, Taluka Shahapur in the dist of Thana, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act Mr D Morris, M I C E Port Engr of Karachi, is appted a Magte of the Third class in the dist of Karachi.

Educational Department.

Surgn-Capts T D C Barry and L F Childe respectively, delivered over and received charge of the duty of Professor of Chemistry in the Elphinstone College on the 7th instant. before office hours

Financial Department.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Ganesh Deshpande, District Depy Collector, Bijapur, has been allowed leave on medical cercificate for three months.

Mr W F Sinclair, I C S, Collr of Thana, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Revenue Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R Lambert to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Hyderabad, and Dist Regr, Hyderabad, during the absence of Mr A F Woodburn I C S, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R M Kennedy, I C S, on relief by Mr C B Winchester, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Thana, District Regr, Thana, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana Dist, during the absence of Mr W F Sinclair, I C S, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

General Department.

Assist Surg Kaikhosru Sorabji Engr, L M & S, has been placed on general duty.

Assist Surgn Manilal Gangadas Desai is promoted from the Second to the First Class of Assist Surgns.

Mr J Bigmore, Member of the Board of Examrs and of the Commission to hear appeals under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, is allowed leave of absence for 3 months.

Public Works Department.

On return from special leave, the services of Lieut-Col W H Haydon, R E, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India for re-employment in the M W Dept.

A correspondent in Rome writes:—Father Martin, just elected General of the Jesuits, is hardly fifty years of age, and is the youngest General the Jesuits have had for a century. In the Order he is thought to have liberal tendencies, which means that he is one of the strongest supporters of a policy of concessions, and of amiabilities towards Governments and towards influential persons. This for the last twenty years has made the schools of the Jesuits the most frequented of those opened by the Clericals in France and in Italy. It is characteristic of the spirit of the Jesuits that they have opened in Italy preparatory schools for admission to the military and naval schools of the Government, and that they compete with the gymnasium and lyceum of the Government in Rome through schools which use the programmes of the Government, and whose pupils take their degrees in the Governmental schools presenting themselves at the examinatiotis after having been prepared for them by the Jesuits. Father Martin, it is expected, will strengthen this line of policy, and will strive to extend it to all the circles of civil life. He is thought to be very active and intelligent, and therefore to be all the more dangerous to true Liberalism.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Mr. Lewis Morris, whose memorial ode on Tennyson appeared in the "Times," is a tall, slightly-built man, somewhat bald, with dark eyes and black hair. He is getting on to sixty, but he looks much younger, and is still a famous pedestrian. Mr. Morris is a Welshman of Welshmen, and has taken a very conspicuous part in the proceedings of the Eisteddfodd. He is one of the greatest ornaments of Jesus College—which is pre-eminently the Welsh College—at Oxford, where he obtained a first in Classical Moderations in 1853, a first in Greats in 1855, when only five were awarded, and the much-coveted University prize for the English essay in 1858. Mr. Morris is an enthusiastic Radical politician, and has done much good work for his party. He retired loyally at the last election from his candidature for the Carmarthen Boroughs in favor of the official candidate—an act which secured for him the hearty commendation of Mr. Gladstone.

Canon Ainger, most delightful of writers on Elia, whose preaching and reading have been so appreciated at the Temple Church, has left London and taken a house in Cambridge. The reason of this move is his acceptance of the living of St. Edward's, Cambridge, which is in the gift of Canon Ainger's College, Trinity Hall. We call it living by courtesy, for the income is just £34 per annum. Cambridge may be congratulated upon the acquisition (uncommonly cheap) of one of the very few clergymen who without any parade of learning never fails to instruct and delight the most fastidious listener. Canon Ainger will be a great loss to Hampstead, where he lived and took a keen interest in the music of the place.

Dr. J. H. Clarke, who led the opposition to vivisection at the Church Congress, is one of three brothers who have adopted medicine as a profession. He is a Lincoln man by birth, took his degree at Edinburgh University, and before settling in London practised for a while in Ipswich, where he has many friends. It was in Ipswich that he made the first of many contributions to journalism in the shape of a series of common-sense articles on home sanitation, written under the nom de plume of "Medicus." He belongs to the small but influential company of Radical High Churchmen, and in matters of conduct Ruskin is his Gamaliel.

Lord Rowton, who was the other day 54, was in the days when Mr. Disraeli governed England one of the best-known men in London. Mr. Montagu Corry was a young Irishman, son of a First Lord of the Admiralty, and grandson of Earl Belmore. At the Berlin Conference he was Secretary to the Special Embassy, whose members were the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury. For his services here he was made a C.B., and finally in 1880 he was raised to the peerage. He is a bachelor.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are both, happily, in excellent health. The Prince has enjoyed and continues to enjoy, excellent sport. The Princess of Wales has ordered a favourite Danish artist now in England to execute for her a large black and white drawing of the Duke of York, which when finished will be hung in her Royal Highness' boudoir at Sandringham. The Princess of Wales likes to be surrounded by photographs, drawings and paintings of members of her family and of those who are honoured by her personal friendship—never too freely bestowed, but invariably true and sincere.

The Queen is out twice each day lately in defiance of cold and wet. Her Majesty's doctors have impressed on the Queen the dangers of driving in an open carriage in inclement weather, and now, when climatic conditions are very forbidding, the Royal carriage is closed, but the Queen's partiality for fresh air is disclosed by one window wide open always and, if the rain is not coming in a direction to intrude, both windows wide open. The Princess of Wales is equally devoted to fresh air, and equally defiant of the cold with the Queen. Both Royal ladies dislike closed carriages, which often have the effect of producing severe headaches.

Mr. Thomas Woolner, R.A., whose death was announced recently, is known to fame not only as an eminent sculptor, but as a poet. Several editions of his "My Beautiful Lady" were published, and three of his poems are printed in Mr. Parke's volume on "The Painter-Poets." Besides such poetically-sculptured works as "Constance and Arthur," "In Memoriam," and "The Lord's Prayer," he has executed many statues. From his chisel came that of Macaulay at Cambridge, Palmerston in Palace-card, and the monument to Sir Edwin Landseer at St. Paul's. Of late years he has been represented at the Burlington House shows, chiefly by busts and medallions. These include portraits of Sir Robert Rawlinson, K.C.B., Sir Thomas Eldor, and Sir Joseph Whitworth, F.R.S. Mr. Woolner was born in 1825, and joined the ranks of the "forty immortals" in 1874.

Miss Geraldine Guinness, the only lady speaker at the recent anti-opium convention, is a devoted adherent of the China Inland Mission. She returned to England six months ago, after four years' work in the interior provinces, in consequence of her mother's illness. She has made opium taking a study, and was therefore able to speak at the Congress with the fullest experience of the damage the drug is working amongst young Celestialdom. Miss Guinness has not been idle whilst in England, for in addition to speaking at various meetings she has written a book describing the work of the China Inland Mission, the first part of which is to appear next month, and will doubtless throw more light on the subject of opium consumption in China—especially amongst women. Miss Guinness resumes her work in China in the spring.

Recently Mr. Frank Marshall White, who has made such a conspicuous success as the London editor of the "New York Sun," was given a farewell dinner at the Cafe Royale. General New, the States Consul-General, was in the chair, and a great many people well known in politics and Bohemia were there. Messrs. Abbey, H. J. W. Dam, Vert, Garlitz (Pedrewski's secretary), "Buffolo Bill," and a host of others known in the States as well as London were there; and the speeches were as amusing as the really admirable entertainment that followed. Mr. Oudin sang divinely, Mr. Grossmith gave a couple of his monologues. "Pal" did several of his wonderful sketches, and both Buffalo Bill and his lieutenant, Mr. Saulsbury, told side-splitting stories. Altogether the affair was highly successful. There was only one drawback—the necessity for saying good-bye to a gentleman who has won a great deal of popularity as a man and as a journalist.

Mr. Ralph Dutton, the late chairman of the London and South Western Railway, was a burly, comfortable-looking south-country man, who loved a good dinner and a good story. Timsbury Manor, Mr. Dutton's house in the valley of the Hampshire Test, is rich in suggestions of his sporting tastes and his friendship with Lord Palmerston. The late chairman was almost the sole survivor of the brilliant company who used to make up Lord Palmerston's house parties at Broadlands. He was proud of his Irish shorthorns, and was one of the most constant supporters of his own goods traffic by sending fifteen hundred gallons of milk to London every week. Mr. Dutton was a mighty angler, a good shot, and in his day hunted regularly with "the Vale of white Horse," the "H. H.," and "the Vine." No railway chairman came more into contact with distinguished people than Ralph Dutton. The Windsor branch alone brought him into contact with scores of celebrities. He had stories to tell of the Sultan, the Czar, Napoleon, Garibaldi, and many more. There should be a chance of introducing these stories to a wider audience. Mr. Dutton kept a diary for forty-three years, and there should be material therein for a bright addition to the library of reminiscences.

After the preliminary canter of the competitors for the Laureateship, the public would probably bear with equanimity the suggested abolition of this rather ridiculous office. It would be absurd to pretend that either the dignity of poetry or the necessities of the Sovereign can justify the retention of the services of a bard as a recognised member of the Royal household. If the appointment is to be regarded as a sort of national acknowledgment of poetical supremacy, surely the Crown and its political advisers ought to be spared the invidious duty of deciding between rival claims. Just conceive the feelings of Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Rosebery and Mr. John Morley if they have to break off their deliberations on the Home Rule Bill and the evacuation of Uganda in order to sit as a committee on the merits of Mr. Lewis Morris, Mr. Alfred Austin, Sir Edwin Arnold and Mr. Robert Buchanan. Moreover, the continuance of the Office places the Throne in a very invidious position. Mr. William Morris has already signified his intention to refuse the wreath of bays even if it should be spontaneously offered to him. How very awkward it would be should Mr. Swinburne, who is universally admitted to be our greatest, if not our only poet, should take the same line!

Dr. Dabbs, the Isle of Wight physician who attended Lord Tennyson during his illness, is well known in theatrical circles as a facile dramatist, who has once or twice produced pieces of considerable merit. He is also a poet of distinctly more than minor ability. A piece of his which Mr. W. H Vernon recites with thrilling effect is, perhaps, one of the most harrowing monologues that was ever written. Dr. Dabbs and Mr. E. Righton, the well-known comedian, have collaborated in dramatic work. Some time ago, when Mr. Righton was compelled by serious indisposition "to retire from business" and recuperate, he took his abode with Dr. Dabbs, who set the actor on his legs again. When that desirable object was accomplished, doctor and actor set to work and wrote a drama.

NOTICES.

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Sims Reeves says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (The renowned Singer) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR
Rheumatism
Gout
Indigestion
Impure Blood
Sluggish Liver
Skin Diseases
Fever
Headaches
Loss of Appetite
Nervous Depression
Sleeplessness
Enlarged Spleen.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

Indian Pharmaceutical Gazette says:—"Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value."

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Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D., and others, too numerous to mention.

Sold Everywhere all over the world.
Wholesale rates given, and orders executed by
CHARLES COX & Co.,
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Caution.—*Legal rights protected in every country.*

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SAUCE,
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
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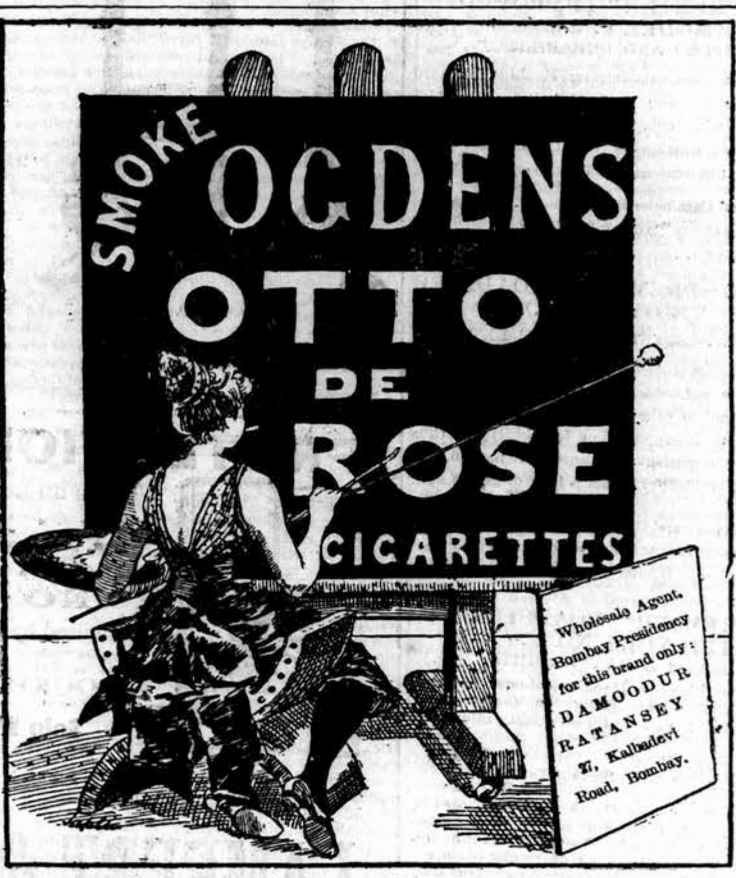
Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
Agents: THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.



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DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS

ELASTIC FABRICS
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
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Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants

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INDIAN
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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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To be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout India and the various Co-operative Societies.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
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New Illustrated Price List sent on application.

IMPORTANT TO ALL..
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Health.

YOU cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR
Biliousness.
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Skin Eruptions.
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Giddiness.
Liver Derangement.
Feverishness.
Unnatural Excitement.
Errors in Diet.
Thirst, &c.
Impure Blood.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under all circumstances, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and better, in every sense of the term, to an unlimited extent.

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THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely unimpeachable.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.
"BOS" *** Gold Capsule. ** Blue " * Green "
Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*
"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.
"BOS" is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being certified by a small label on each bottle.
The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."
Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.
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HIDE SPECIFIC,
For the Prevention of Vermin, &c., in Dry Hides,
Is of unfailing and unrivalled quality, with 50 years' tried and proved efficacy.
Reference to all the LONDON HIDE BROKERS.
Apply for full particulars to
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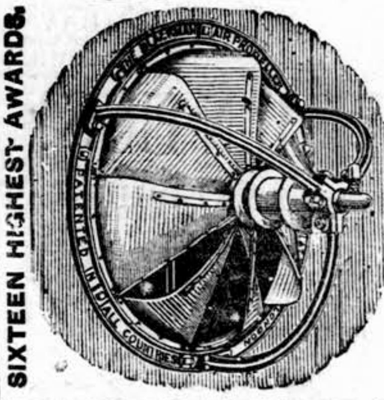
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Air Propeller
For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,
Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.
THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.
If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.
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HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
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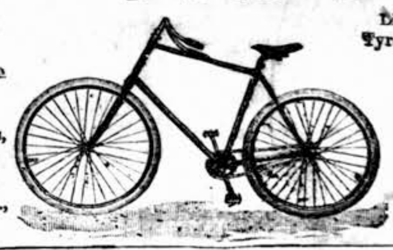
USE MILKMAID
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.
The Original and the Best.
Contains the Most Cream.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."



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Racers from 26 lbs.
Racers, Roadster Tyres, from 30 lbs.
Racer, with Roadster Tyres, brake and guards, 35 lbs.
Cushion Tyres, 1 in. and 1½ in., x ½ in. hole, 32 lbs.
Light Roadsters, Pneumatic Tyres, 41 lbs.
THESE ARE ACTUAL WEIGHTS.
Wheeling says:—"In every way satisfactory. Runs well and grandly. It is a long way ahead of anything that has hitherto been turned out by the celebrated 'Meteor' firm."
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The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests **the Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

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MORRHUOL

THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL *NO TASTE OR SMELL*

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From The Hospital Reports (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the patient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Consumptive patients experience a feeling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

« **M. CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE

Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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CLOS ST URBAIN
BESSERAT

Dry
Medium dry
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of **H. J. MARTYN,** *Penang.*

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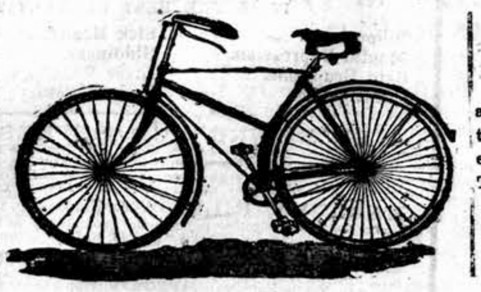
"PREMIER" CYCLES,

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Price Lists free on application.



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"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER."

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

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Delivered free at any Railway Station
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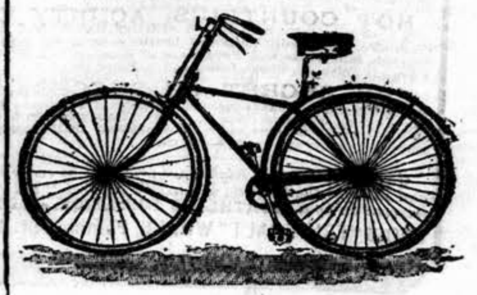

THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

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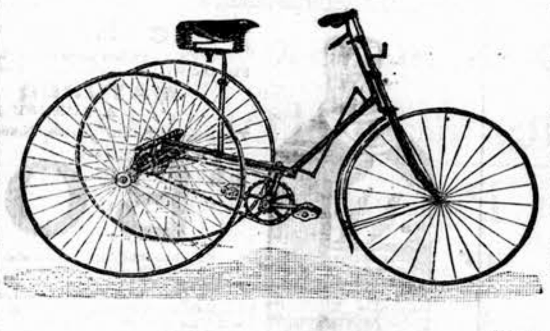

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"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."

A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

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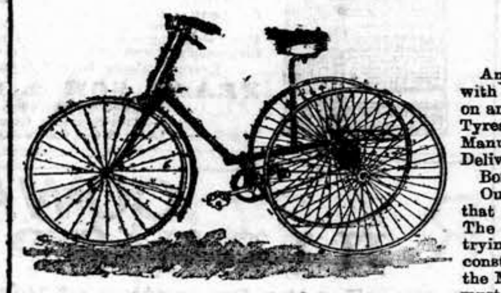

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"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

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Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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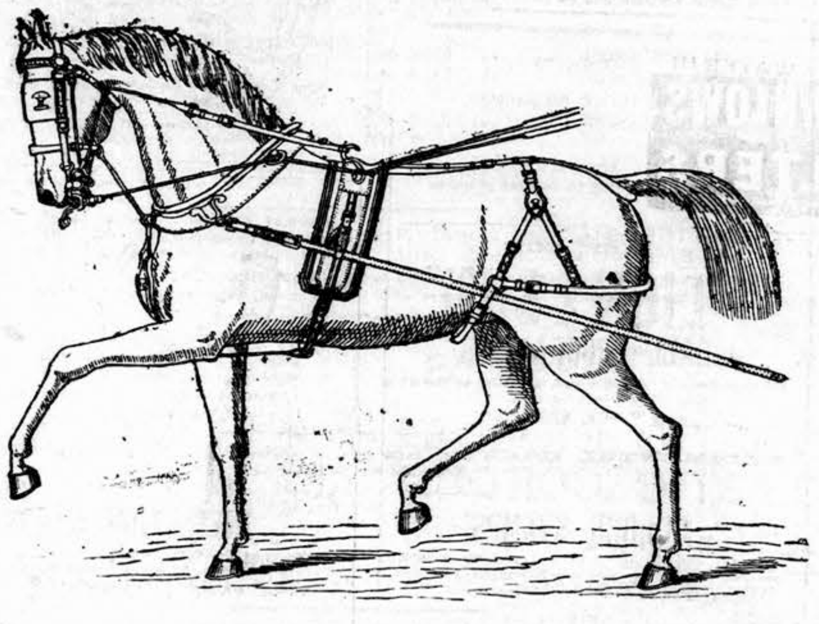
HARNESS! HARNESS!
BEST ENGLISH LEATHER AND MOUNTINGS



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Superior Single Brougham or Phaeton Harness Covered Hames, Brass Mounts	Cash	Rs.	85 0 0
Do. as above, with best Plated on G. S. Mounts ...		,,	100 0 0

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"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'BENGER'S FOOD' entirely saved Baby's life. I had tried four other well-known Foods, but in this horrible climate he could digest nothing until we began the Benger.' He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."

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"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.

THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from F. B. BENGER & Co., Ld., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

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FOR THE DRAWINGROOM.

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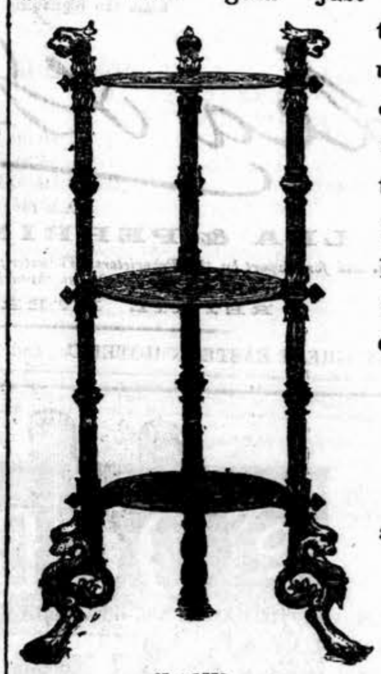
A consignment of these most fashionable Side-tables beautifully finished in polished Iron, nickel plated or black with gold just unpacked, they are very useful and ornamental, readily taken to pieces and packed-in a small compass.



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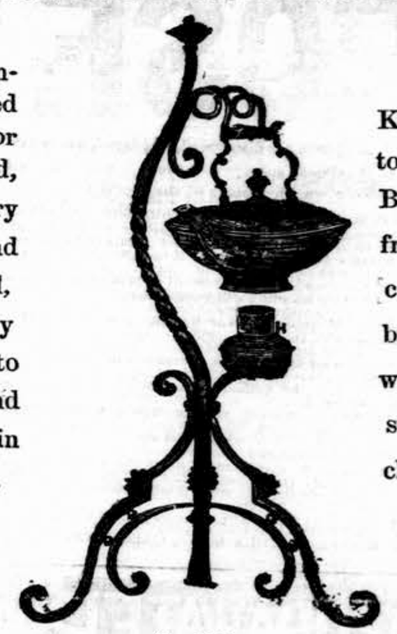

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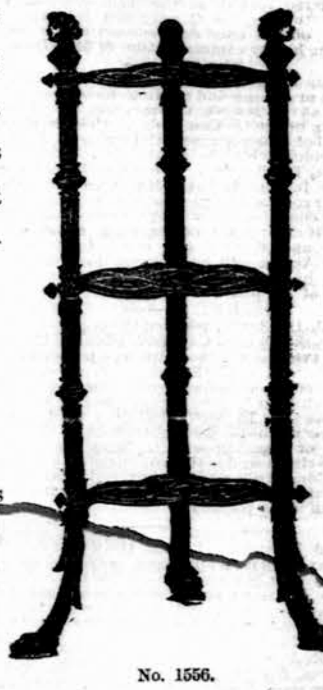
A variety of 5 O'clock Copper Tea Kettles, on wrought Iron Stands, just to hand, with or without table; also Brass kettles from 2 to 8 cups on brass stands with spirit stove attached.



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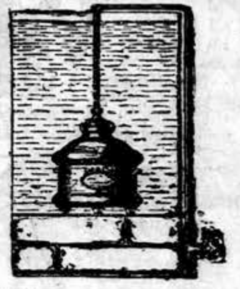

It is an accepted fact that **IMPURE WATER** is one of the chief sources of these terrible scourges. Protect yourself and your Families by using

THE CISTERN "CHATTY" FILTER, FROM Rs. 20.

NO HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.

As used by H.I.M. The Queen-Empress, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Connaught, Duke of Cambridge, War Department, Barracks, Government Hospitals, &c.

POCKET FILTERS FOR TRAVELLERS IN THE MAFASIL, Rs. 4. ans 8.

Sole Manufacturers: THE LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY.

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LAMBERT & BUTLER'S FINEST SMOKING TOBACCOS.

TRADE MARK.

LOG CABIN, MAY BLOSSOM, JESSAMINE, PRIZE MEDAL BIRD'S-EYE, GOLD FLAKE, GOLDEN VALLEY, WAVERLEY MIXTURE, VIKING NAVY CUT, NAVY CUT, GARRICK, SUN-DRIED HONEY DEW.

Are now supplied in Patent Air-tight Self-fixing Tins and Packets bearing our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

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"WAKE UP" NAVY 6s TOBACCO

Is the best value for the money offered.

ORDERS SOLICITED & SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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COTTAGE BRANCH
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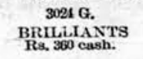

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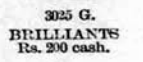

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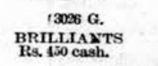

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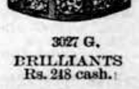

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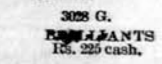

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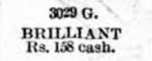
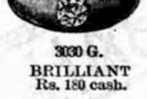
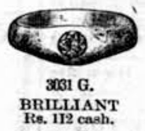
BRILLIANTS
Rs. 225 cash.



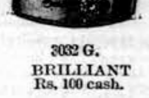
3029 G.
BRILLIANT
Rs. 158 cash.



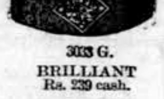
3030 G.
BRILLIANT
Rs. 180 cash.



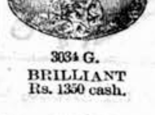
3031 G.
BRILLIANT
Rs. 112 cash.



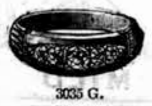
3032 G.
BRILLIANT
Rs. 100 cash.



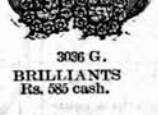
3033 G.
BRILLIANT
Rs. 239 cash.



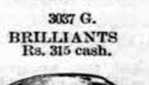
3034 G.
BRILLIANT
Rs. 1350 cash.



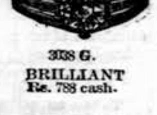
3035 G.
BRILLIANTS
Rs. 70 cash.



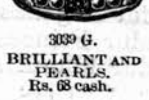
3036 G.
BRILLIANTS
Rs. 585 cash.



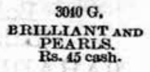
3037 G.
BRILLIANTS
Rs. 315 cash.



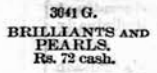
3038 G.
BRILLIANT
Rs. 788 cash.



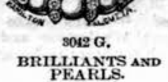
3039 G.
BRILLIANT AND PEARLS.
Rs. 68 cash.



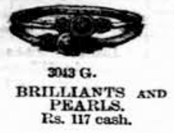
3040 G.
BRILLIANT AND PEARLS.
Rs. 45 cash.



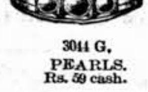
3041 G.
BRILLIANTS AND PEARLS.
Rs. 72 cash.



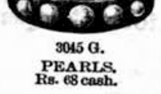
3042 G.
BRILLIANTS AND PEARLS.
Rs. 86 cash.



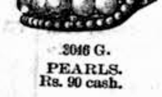
3043 G.
BRILLIANTS AND PEARLS.
Rs. 117 cash.



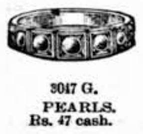
3044 G.
PEARLS.
Rs. 59 cash.



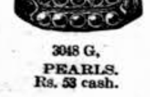
3045 G.
PEARLS.
Rs. 68 cash.



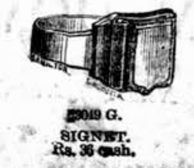
3046 G.
PEARLS.
Rs. 90 cash.



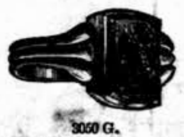
3047 G.
PEARLS.
Rs. 47 cash.



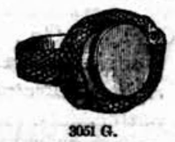
3048 G.
PEARLS.
Rs. 53 cash.



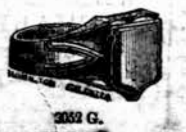
3049 G.
SIGNET.
Rs. 36 cash.



3050 G.
SIGNET.
Rs. 60 cash.



3051 G.
SIGNET.
Rs. 60 cash.



3052 G.
SIGNET.
Rs. 46 cash.

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